Weather
Cloudy but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 57.4 and the minimum 44.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 85.6 and 54.7.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Empress of Asia, Apr. 10.
FOR Europe via Str. Khiva, Apr. 11.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Persia Maru, Apr. 11.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Dilwara, Apr. 8

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FRENCH SEIZE GERMAN CITIES TO FORCE TREATY RESPECT

NEW OUTRAGES IN IRELAND LAID AT DOOR OF SINN FEIN

Tax Offices Raided, Police Barracks Razed And Torch Freely Used

ISOLATE BELFAST

Cable To England Cut And Government Offices Fired

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 6.—One hundred and fifty three Irish police stations have been destroyed to date.

A strong party of soldiers followed by an excited crowd raided a Dublin restaurant yesterday evening where the Irish flag was flying. Shots were fired from the restaurant and the soldiers fired an overhead volley. There were no casualties. Five persons were arrested. No other disturbances occurred in Dublin last night.

London, April 5.—It is daily becoming more evident that the Irish outrages are part of a great plan throughout Ireland. Up to the present 60 police-barracks, mostly unoccupied, have been destroyed with fire and explosives, 22 income-tax offices, five of them in Dublin, have been raided and documents destroyed.

INCENDIARISM RIFE IN DUBLIN, BELFAST

Sinn Feiners attacked the Customs House at Newry (Down) and burned documents after saturating them with petroleum.

London, April 4.—A series of fires, believed to be the work of incendiaries, broke out in Dublin last night in the offices of several income-tax collectors and many important documents were destroyed. Prior to one fire men held up the caretaker of the building with revolvers.

Belfast has been isolated, the telegraph wires and the cable to England having been cut. Fires have broken out at the Grand Central Hotel where several Government departments are accommodated, at the Bank of Ireland, and at income tax offices and many documents have been destroyed.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CORK DESTROYED

The Pensions and Inland Revenue Offices at Cork have been destroyed by fire and a number of police-stations in the district blown up or burned down.

A huge cattle-drive is reported to have taken place in Galway in which 1,800 men took part. The police were helpless to interfere.

Washington, April 4.—The Irish women home rulers have now withdrawn their pickets from in front of the British Embassy. They said that they wished to remind England that Ireland was being "crucified."

Premier Says Y.M.C.A. Links Chinese People In Spite Of Politics

Governor Of Chihli Province Loses Face For Scorning Visitors When President Hsu Invites Them To Be His Guests When They Go To Peking

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Tientsin, April 5.—The twelve hundred delegates from all over China gathered in Tientsin reached another high peak in the great Y.M.C.A. convention Saturday. Ex-President Li Yuan-hung gave a reception at his palatial home which lasted the whole afternoon. And nine fraternal messages were read or delivered in person at the evening meeting. The applause was unusually long when the Japanese fraternal delegate rose to speak.

The civil governor of the province set an example before the convention began which it is reported he hoped others would follow. He refused to give a reception to the guests or any other official recognition. Now Tientsin is measuring the amount of 'face' he lost for not only has there been all kinds of Chinese and foreign official recognition given locally, but after the convention is over, the delegates have been invited to proceed in a body to Peking where the President himself is to hold a reception at the Palace. It is hard to carry water on both shoulders.

LARGE CROWD ATTENDS

Early Saturday afternoon the delegates assembled at Wesley church where the conference sessions are being held. From the size of the crowd not a delegate was missing. In parade they all marched the few blocks to the British Recreation Grounds where the official conference photograph was taken both by panorama and cinema machines. A high wind was blowing across the bare ground and raising what those of us from the south thought was a great deal of dust. Our clothes were covered. The sun was obscured. People on the street covered their faces with handkerchiefs. Yet our hosts and Tientsin people generally denied the accusation that it was a real wind storm.

Calling cards were collected at the main entrance to General Li's home and members of the convention staff saw to it that every one who entered wore the official convention badge. A short walk through the flower garden brought the line into a commodious conservatory where against a background of rocks and flowers the delegates were received by their former President. As they passed out of this room each visitor was given three parcels containing refreshments. Tea was served further along the line.

In one of the open spaces Chinese boxers and sword dancers performed for the crowd and drew a large number. In another part of the garden in a large fountain a seal swam about in wonderment at the sudden increase in onlookers. Many of the delegates had never before seen a "hai go" (sea-dog) and spent most of their time watching his movements.

GALAXY OF SPEAKERS

The evening was given over to hearing expressions of goodwill from many quarters. The place of honor was given to the Grand Master of Ceremonies of Peking who represented the President, Hsu Shih-chang. The list of speakers who followed,

Premier Chin Yun-peng represented by Dzen I-chia.
Tong Shao-yi, a written message.
Wu Ting-fang, a letter of congratulations.
Sun Yat-sen, a written message.
Mr. M. W. Lampson, Charge d'Affairs, British Legation, represented by H. B. M. Consul-General, General Ker.
Dr. C. D. Tenney, represented by Mr. E. B. Price, Second Secretary in the American Legation, Peking.
Mr. H. K. Caskey, representing the Canadian Associations.
Mr. B. B. Wilcox, representing the International Com-

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SOCIALISTS OF DENMARK WILL DEMAND A REPUBLIC

Thousands Join In Anti-Royal Demonstration Before Palace

POLICE INTERVENE

Liebe Cabinet Resigns And General Strike Is To Be Called Off

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, April 3.—Several thousand Socialists made a demonstration before the Palace today, singing the Internationale and shouting "Long live the Republic." The police interveped and the crowds dispersed.

Copenhagen, April 4.—The Liebe Cabinet has resigned upon instructions from the King after a conference, which lasted throughout the night, between the King and the political leaders.

The conference agreed on the necessity of early elections on the basis of the new election bill.

DEMAND FOR A REPUBLIC ON SOCIALIST PROGRAM

M. Friis will form a new Government with the object of pushing on the bill. The general strike will be called off.

Copenhagen, April 5.—The settlement of the crisis was marked by disturbances in the streets last night. Crowds of Communists who were making for the palace were broken up by the police. Several persons were injured in collisions with the police.

The new Ministry is non-partisan and purely provisional for the purpose of carrying out the elections but the Socialists claim a brilliant triumph for their anti-royal action. The demand for a republic will be in the forefront of their election program.

SNOWDEN WARNS PARTY AGAINST ALL VIOLENCE

London, April 5.—Mr. Philip Snowden, presiding at the annual conference of Independent Socialists at Glasgow, earnestly warned them against violence and revolution.

He declared that the firebrand had learned nothing from the last five years of slaughter and urged the recognition of the fact that, though the alternative to spectacular revolution might be dull and uninspiring, it was the only certain road to the final goal.

The conference debated at great length the question of joining the Moscow Internationale. The session was adjourned.

German Reichstag Stormed By Mob

First picture of the Berlin mob which recently stormed the Reichstag. Scores of people were killed or injured when, worked into a frenzy by the fiery speeches against the Government, they charged the Reichstag. This photograph shows Government troops on one of the balconies of the famous structure, with bullet-filled guns, which were emptied into the storming mob a few minutes after the picture was taken.

WILL OCCUPY TOWNS UNTIL TEUTONS QUIT RUHR REGION

Reichswehr Marches Out To Avoid Encounter With Newcomers

FRANCE EXPLAINS

Says Berlin Government Is Merely A Tool Of Militarist Party

BRITAIN WATCHES

Germany's Offensive In Neutral Zone Held Out Of All Proportion

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, April 6.—A Mainz telegram states: "The French troops entered Frankfort and Darmstadt at five o'clock this morning. The Reichswehr troops had left at midnight in order to avoid contact with the French."

Paris, April 6.—French army headquarters announce that French troops occupied Frankfort at four o'clock this morning. Other towns including Darmstadt Hanau and Homburg will also be occupied. The decision to occupy these towns was taken after the conference between M. Millerand and Marshal Foch yesterday afternoon. M. Millerand also received yesterday Sir George Grahame, British Charge d'Affaires at Paris, with whom he had a long and cordial conversation, and Herr Goepper, head of the German Peace Delegation.

General Degoutes, commander-in-chief of the French Rhine army, has addressed two proclamations to the inhabitants of the occupied towns. In the first he states that the French Government in view of developments in the Ruhr basin and themselves obliged to take guarantees in order to compel the Berlin Government to respect their obligations under the Versailles treaty. The other proclamation announces that the French troops are not entering German territory as conquerors but merely as an occupying force. The proclamation assures the inhabitants that neither their persons nor their property will be affected, provided that absolute order prevails.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS ITS ATTITUDE

The French Government have sent their representatives abroad a statement enabling them to explain the attitude of the French Government vis a vis the German Government in protesting against the unauthorised entry of German troops into the Ruhr valley. It is pointed out that the French attitude is not based on any hostile feeling towards Germany but is due to the fact that the German Government, in spite of the repeated declarations of French policy, have yielded to the pressure of the militarist party and have infringed some of the most essential conditions of the treaty of Versailles.

Paris, April 6.—The French troops, massed on the Rhine, advancing from the Mainz bridgehead this morning, occupied without incident Frankfort, Hamburg and Darmstadt.

As M. Millerand has formally declared this action implies no idea of conquest: It is undertaken with the sole object of bringing pressure to bear on the German Government, which in spite of repeated warnings from France has violated the fundamental articles of the peace treaty by sending troops into the neutral zone entirely without authority.

The German regular force operating in the neutral zone number some 100,000 and include

ADOPT ALL METHODS OF GREAT OFFENSIVE

(1) A division which is today marching on Essen and Muelheim, made up of 14 battalions of infantry, four squadrons of cavalry and 13 batteries, altogether more than 20,000 men.

(2) The forces, some 50,000 strong, which have already captured Duisburg and Ruhrort.

(3) The 30,000 troops authorised by the Allies note of August 9, 1919 to police the neutral zone.

These forces are entirely disproportionate to their alleged task namely, the suppression of a few bands of hooligans who are taking advantage of the present unrest in order to loot.

Moreover the Reichswehr is adopting all the methods of the offensive on the grand scale; prisoners are immediately shot, villages are bombarded with big

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. MANDATE FOR TURKEY, ARMENIA WOULD BE COSTLY

Over Seven Million Dollars Estimated As Expense For First Year

SENATE RECEIVES REPORT

America's Position On Monroe Doctrine Would Be Hurt, Commission Belief

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, April 4.—The report of the American Armenian Commission, which was handed to the Senate yesterday by President Wilson, makes no recommendations regarding an American mandate for Turkey and Armenia and expresses the opinion that no mandate should be taken without formal agreements with France and Great Britain, with the definite approval of Germany and Russia.

The report adds that the inhabitants desired the United States to accept the mandate with Great Britain as an alternative choice.

The report, though assigning due weight to humanitarian arguments, points out that the acceptance of the mandate would weaken the position of the United States relative to the Monroe doctrine.

The first year's cost of holding the mandate is estimated at $725,000,000.

TURKS MENACE CHRISTIANS

The report concludes: "The only solution of the problem of the Near East is to give some power a mandate which should include Constantinople."

London, April 4.—It is understood that the situation in Cilicia is very serious and that the Christian population is in danger. The Turks at the present moment are threatening Adana, Tarsus, and Mersina. Bands of Armenian Volunteers are being mobilised.

Hamburg-Amerika Line Will Use U.S. Ships On German Trade Routes

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 5.—The New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that in spite of the protests of American Shipping interests it is stated that the Shipping Board has decided to place a great number of its vessels under the control of the Hamburg Amerika Line to be operated for the benefit of German foreign trade over the Company's routes.

The vessels will be manned by their former crews who will be naturalised first in order to work under the American flag. The steamship owners have warned the Shipping officials that as soon as Germany has re-established her foreign trade with the aid of United States steamships these ships will be replaced by Germany's new vessels but the Shipping Board adheres to the idea that if the United States does not seize the opportunity to get hold of the German routes to South America, South Africa, China and Japan, British steamship companies will do so.

ALSTON WILL BE BANQUETED HERE

British Cruiser Hawkins, Bearing His Party, Due This Week

Preparations are being made to give Mr. Beilby Francis Alston, newly appointed Minister to China, a hearty reception when he arrives in Shanghai. The British cruiser Hawkins, on which the Minister is traveling from Japan, is expected to reach the harbor either tomorrow or Saturday, her exact time of arrival not having been announced yesterday.

Members of the British Chamber of Commerce are to entertain Mr. Alston at a banquet which will be given on Monday evening if the time is suitable to the plans of the Minister. Other affairs are also being planned in his honor but their arrangement will not be made until after the arrival of the Hawkins.

Mr. Alston has devoted 30 of his 52 years to the diplomatic service. He followed in the footsteps of his father, Sir Francis Alston, who in his lifetime was in the Foreign Office.

This is not the Minister's first experence in China as, in 1909, before he took his post at Tokio, he was attached to Prince Tsaisun on his mission to England.

Peking, April 7.—The Chinese Government will place a special car at the disposal of Mr. Beilby on his arrival in Shanghai on April 13.

Osaka Entertains S. F. Business Men

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Osaka, April 7.—Leading Osaka business men yesterday evening entertained the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce delegation. The delegation left today for Kobe.

JAPANESE DISARM REVOLUTIONARIES IN VLADIVOSTOK

Tokio War Office Declares It Was Necessary—Claims No Ulterior Object

SOVIETS FIGHT FINLAND

Refuse Request Of Poland To Cease Hostilities Pending Peace Agreement

Cable communication between Shanghai and Vladivostok ceased at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and it is believed that there has been further trouble between Japanese and Russians in the Siberian cities. Officials of the Great Northern Telegraph Company refused to comment on the interruption other than to say that they thought it "might be due to political events." The wires are not interrupted. There is a possibility that Japanese have again taken possession and are controlling cables from Vladivostok.

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, April 6.—The War Office issues the following statement:

The Revolutionary Army at Vladivostok was almost completely disarmed on April 5. The Japanese commander has issued the following announcement on the matter: "On account of the unjustifiable action of a portion of the Russian troops the Japanese Commander was compelled to demand that all should disarm. The Japanese Army, however, entertains no ulterior purpose but is at the present negotiating with the Russian authorities with regard to the maintenance of order."

Osaka, April 7.—Commenting on the recent events in Vladivostok the Taisho Nichi Nichi opposes further action by Japan and maintains that it is "only a local affair."

The Osaka Mainichi says, "It is a good opportunity to reconsider our whole Siberian policy. The recent tendency of the stock market indicates that the ball has started rolling down, after the great period of ascendancy during the war. The widespread outside speculation and reckless company promoting must now be liquidated and especially the many uncertain issues which have recently flooded the market must be weeded out. For some time stocks will undoubtedly go through a period of readjustment."

The Russian Postmaster in Shanghai announces that according to a telegraphic information from the Russian Postal Administration, a regular postal communication between European Russia and East Siberia, has been re-established.

The Russian Post Office here is accepting mail matter (ordinary and registered letters and post cards) for European Russia and the Ukraine via Irkutsk.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 6.—The Times publishes a telegram from Abo dated April 4, stating that accord-

(Continued on Page 2)

Lamont Faces Opposition To Consortium At Peking

Officials Of Government Willing To Concede All Demands Except Rigid Supervision Of Expenditure Of The Money

BY NATHANEL PEFFER
(*Staff Wire To* THE CHINA PRESS)

Peking, April 7.—Arrival of Thomas W. Lamont and his party of American financiers finds official opinion strongly leaning toward opposition to the Consortium. It is believed he has a hard row to hoe if he is to consummate a real Consortium.

Officials of the government are willing to concede all demands except stringent supervision of the expenditure of the money and without this the loan and Consortium is impossible.

It is known that Li Hsu-hao, Finance Minister, is opposed to any agreement except a flat loan.

No formal program or proposal has been drawn. The Consortium will possibly confine itself to a loan for industrial purposes, chiefly railways, postponing the demand for the disbandment of troops temporarily as there is not much hope that the Chinese government will agree to effective disbandment.

On the whole the prospect is far from optimistic.

Cotton Price Plot Scented In America

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, April 4.—Mr. Palmer, the Attorney-General, has started an investigation of the alleged combination to depress cotton prices.

Urges That Germany Give Security For U.S. Citizen Claims

Property Custodian Says Otherwise Teuton Holdings In America Should Be Held

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, April 4.—The custodian of Alien property told the House of Representatives Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday that the claims filed by American citizens against Germany should be considered before returning German property which had been seized in the United States.

He said that he was in favor of holding such property until Germany could furnish security enough to protect American claims.

Texas Oilmen Say Mexicans Violate U.S. Labor Terms

(*Reuter's Service*)

Fort Worth, Texas, April 4.—The Oil Workers Union has complained to the Labor Department that Mexicans, imported to relieve the shortage of farm-hands, are being employed in various industries in direct violation of the terms on which they entered the United States.

British Refugees From Russia Say Typhus Rages There

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 3.—The steamer Taous arrived at Southampton today with 400 British refugees from Russia on board. All spoke of their horrible experiences. Typhoid, they said, was raging in the country.

Recent French Loan Is Over-Subscribed

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, April 2.—The Minister of Finance announced in the Senate yesterday afternoon that subscriptions to the recent French loan amounted to more than 15,000,000,000 francs.

Armored Triplane Sponsored By Army Proves Successful

(*Reuter's Service*)

Dayton, Ohio, April 4.—Army officials state that an entirely successful one-hour test flight has been made by a new armored triplane carrying a field-gun and three machine-guns.

U.S. Senate Debates Citizens' Army Bill

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, April 4.—The debate in the Senate on the army reorganisation bill will begin tomorrow. The bill provides for compulsory military training and also for the consolidation of the national guard regulars and reserves into one citizens' army.

What The Ratepayers Did At The Meeting Yesterday

Approved the creation of a Chinese Consultative Committee.
Refused to sanction the addition of three Chinese members to the Municipal Council.
Adopted the report and recommendations of the Vice Commission.
Received and adopted the report of the committee which investigated the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.
Sanctioned the extensive program planned by the Electricity Department.
Adopted the 1920 budget and authorised a loan issue of Taels 4,800,000.
Voted against flotation of gold loans for Electricity Department contracts
Decreed that Electricity consumers supplied in bulk must subscribe to Municipal Loan issues
Defeated the motion that premium debentures are not to be issued without express sanction of ratepayers.
Voted to tax permits to carry firearms.
Tabled the report of the loan redemption committee.
Passed a vote of thanks to Commandant T. E. Truemen of the S. V. C.
Voted to re-assess land in the Settlement.

A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING WILL BE FOUND IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO TODAY'S CHINA PRESS.

FRENCH OCCUPY TOWNS UNTIL TEUTONS QUIT RUHR REGION

(Continued from Page 1)

guns, tanks and motor machine-guns are brought into action, without the slightest necessity.

And against this army of 160,000 men there are not more than 10,000 Spartacists or so-called Spartacists, inadequately armed and unable to withstand the first assault.

Information in the possession of the French Government shows that the occupation of the Ruhr basin was one of the fundamental doctrines of the ringleaders of the Kapp revolution. The French Government considered this imposing Reichswehr offensive out of all proportion to the exigencies of the situation and decided to take the necessary guarantees.

MILITARISTS IN RUHR REGION BEHIND KAPP

The French occupation will not cease until the Reichswehr have evacuated the neutral zone.

(French Wireless Service)

London, April 5.—British official reports concerning the situation in the Ruhr basin are conflicting, but the latest indication is that the question is capable of solution.

The extremist risings are sporadic and the German Government have stated that they can restore sufficient order in a few days to permit of the withdrawal of the German troops.

Meanwhile Great Britain is watching events very closely. The French authoritatively declare that they have decided to occupy Frankfort, Darmstadt, Hanau and Homburg because they possess proof that the German Government is the tool of the militarists and that all the German military leaders in the Ruhr district were behind the Kapp coup d'etat. Furthermore France is intervening in response to a direct appeal from the Ruhr workers, but she on no account intends to make the occupation permanent and will order a retirement immediately the Germans withdraw from the neutral zone. France declares she solely desires to help Germany to fulfil all the latter's obligations.

GERMAN BAD FAITH SEEN BY MILLERAND

Paris, April 4.—The German Charge d'Affaires has presented to M. Millerand a note, seeking to diminish the importance of the German troops in the Ruhr region, declaring that their numbers are exaggerated and assuring the Premier that the guarantees demanded by France are unnecessary since the presence of the supplementary Reichswehr effectives in the Ruhr district will not be prolonged.

Berlin, April 4.—It is officially stated that the situation in the Ruhr region is improving. Government troops have occupied Duisburg and Oberhausen.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 4.—M. Millerand, in a semi-official statement made at an interview, said, "The misunderstanding which Germany advanced as a pretext for the entry of troops into the neutral zone in spite of our injunctions and the brutality of the attack demonstrate evident bad faith since the disorders were becoming localised and a peaceful settlement was approaching.

"France will not be responsible for possible serious consequences. Since she was convinced of the danger of German intervention she has left nothing undone to prevent it.

EXPECTS ALLIES WILL BACK FRENCH ACTION

"The authorities in Berlin broke their engagements and must therefore bear the responsibility for possible convicts."

The Premier stated that he was convinced that the Allies would wish to associate themselves in any measures that France might demand to assure respect for the Treaty and to maintain France in safety.

A later semi-official announcement states that owing to the violation of the peace treaty by the presence of Reichswehr in the Ruhr region Germany must expect the occupation of Frankfort, Darmstadt and Hanau which will be undertaken soon. The occupation, it is predicted, will probably take place without incident.

U.S. Operation Of Railroads To Cost 420 Millions More

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, April 6.—Mr. Hines, the Director-General of Railroads, has asked Congress for a grant of $40,000,000 to wind up the affairs of the Railroad Administration.

Japan Denies That She Is Fortifying Ex-German Island

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, April 6.—Mr. Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, denies the report that Japan has fortified the ex-German Islands in the Pacific or is contemplating fortifying them.

Wedding

WILSON-HUDSON

The Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday afternoon was the scene of a very pretty and interesting wedding, the contracting parties being Mr. Percy J. Wilson, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Wuhu, youngest son of Superintendent and Mrs. T. M. Wilson of Shanghai and Miss Louie Marie Hudson, eldest daughter of Mr. A. J. Hudson of Ningpo.

A large number of friends attended the ceremony at which the very Rev. A. J. Walker officiated. Mr. R. B. Hurry presided at the organ. Owing to the postponed Cathedral School sports having been arranged to take place the same afternoon the choristers were unable to attend the marriage of one of their old members, although they went so far as to suggest a further postponement of their sports but this could not be arranged.

The bride, who, in the unavoidable absence of her father, was given away by her step-mother, looked charming in a white satin gown with an overskirt of ninon and shadow lace, and wore a veil of embroidered Brussels net caught with a wreath of orange blossom. She carried a shower bouquet of white lilies and marguerites. Mrs. Hudson wore a dress of sage-green crepe-silk with black hat trimmed with sequins and carried a bouquet of pink camelias. The Misses Frances and Marjorie Kelly were in attendance as bridemaids and were daintly attired in pink and blue frocks of georgette trimmed with contrasting colored flowers. They wore little hats of the same color trimmed with flowers. Each bridesmaid carried a basket of sweet peas and wore pearl brooches, gifts of the bridegroom.

Mr. T. R. Macdonald acted as best man and Messrs. W. C. G. Clifford and I. D. Macdonald carried out the duties of ushers.

At a reception held at the home of the bridegroom's parents the bride and bridegroom received the hearty congratulations of a large number of friends. They were the recipients of many useful and handsome presents which were greatly admired.

The bridal couple left for the North where the honeymoon will be spent.

Japanese Disarm Revolutionaries In Vladivostok

(Continued from Page 1)

ng to advices from Moscow the Soviet considers Finland's armistice proposals unacceptable and that the Reds are continuing hostilities until the Soviet has received a satisfactory reply. The Soviet, it is added, has refused the Polish request to cease hostilities during peace negotiations.

Christiania, April 2.—Two thousand Bolsheviks attacked 300 Finns near the Norwegian frontier today. Thirty of the Finns who crossed the frontier have been interned. The remainder retreated to the south.

Peking, April 7.—According to Chinese information the Japanese Consul and Vice-Consul and the Japanese Commander were killed in the fight at Nikolaievsk. Chinese troops protected Chinese and Allied interests. A Chinese gunboat is being despatched to Nikolaievsk to safeguard Chinese interests.

Peking, April 7.—The Cabinet yesterday considered the Soviet note which it referred to the Waichaipu. It is understood that an official reply will not be made but that an unofficial conversation may be opened on similar lines to that between the Allies and the Soviet representative at Copenhagen.

Strike Of Cotton Spinners In India Quickly Adjusted

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 5.—Reuter's Ahmedabad correspondent states that the cotton-spinners have struck. They demand thirty rupees wages a month and a ten-hour day.

London, April 6.—The Ahmedabad cotton-spinners' strike is at an end. The dispute has been referred to arbitration. Mr. Gandhi, the Indian Nationalist leader, will meet the mill-owners and the award will be announced before May 1.

NO MONEY FOR MILITARY, SAYS WU TING-FANG

Finance Minister Arraigns Chen For Tying Up Government Cash At Hongkong

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 7.—In the course of a long interview, published in the Hongkong Daily Press Dr. Wu Ting-fang stated:

"When I came to Hongkong some of General Chen Chuan-hsuan's friends took an absurd step. They got a lawyer in Hongkong to write to the banks in which I had placed the surplus customs' revenue, allotted to the military Government, instructing the banks not to pay out the money to me. They have been hammering at me for money and I have been doing my best to see that any money I give them which is Government money, is properly spent, I am not going to give money for military purposes and that is just what they want money for.

"For instance when General Chen went to settle a dispute between two military commanders he worried me for $80,000 which he said he wanted to settle the matter. I paid that sum to him and he spent $20,000 in rewards to General Li Kan-yuan's troops to encourage them to fight. One of the banks to which the Hongkong lawyer had written informed me that they would not give me any money until I got an order from the Supreme Court. That is manifestly absurd. The money is mine. It was given me by the foreign Consuls because I am Finance Minister and because I am the only man they can trust.

"The Military Government cannot give any orders for the disposal of the money because today there is no Military Government or rather I am the Military Government. As to this customs surplus I fought for it. I pointed out to the foreign Consuls that it was not fair that all the surplus customs revenue should be given to the Peking Government. The Southwest Provinces were entitled to their share of the amounts gathered in the Southwest Provinces. It was only lately that the Administrative Directors voted a million dollars to be set aside for the establishment of a university at Canton, a scheme which I greatly favored, but now General Chen says that a million dollars cannot be spent for that purpose. He wants the money to be used for military purposes but I will not have it."

Some 'Itis' Will Get You If You Don't Watch Out

Several varities of "itis" are prevalent in Shanghai and if you can't speak above a whisper you are probably blessed with laryngitis.

The infection may be carried in the dust or air for the bacillus that causes the trouble is more or less adaptable—is not particular as to the locality in which it exists.

But if the germ sneaks up the nostril or down the throat you are liable to rasp and wheeze when you essay to call the boy.

Doctors say that loss of vocal accomplishments follows infection of the larynx where the voice organs are located. The idea is to catch a cold in the head and let it spread, first to the pharynx and then to the larynx.

You can ward off any "itis" if you avoid sneezes, coughs and crowds.

DUTCH CRUISERS REACH SHANGHAI

Official Visits Paid To Provincial Governors While At Nanking

Two cruisers, the Tromp and the Hertog Hendrick, entered the harbor yesterday morning and dropped anchor off the French Bund. The ships came here from Nanking and it is expected that they will remain here about a week.

Admiral K. K. Lang, Commander-in-Chief of the Admiralty, is to entertain Admiral Banpz Zan Den Berg, Commodore of the cruisers, at a dinner tomorrow evening. The dinner will be served at the Naval Club, Bubbling Well Road, at 7:30 o'clock.

The cruisers went from Hongkong to Chingwangtao and then to Nanking where the Admiral paid official visits to the military and civil governors of this province.

Marie Tempest

There will be a change of program by the Marie Tempest Company at the Lyceum theater this evening when "The Marriage of Kitty" will be produced. This charming bill is to be repeated on Friday and Saturday evenings. The play is one of the best from the pen of Cosmo Gordon Lennox.

EPIDEMIC SEASON FELT IN HUCHOW

Malaria Takes Toll And Then Comes Meningitis—Other News Notes

(China Press Correspondence)

Huchow, April 5.—This has been a season of epidemics. Malaria has had its innings with a large toll, and now comes meningitis, which, with perhaps less victims to its credit, has caused infinitely more alarm, since in the popular mind there is something creepily mysterious about its dread approach. The son of Rev. Z. T. Kaung, a boy of about 13 years, is now apparently recovering from an attack of this disease. For several days he was totally blind and in a precarious condition, but he can now see though indistinctly, and it is thought he will entirely recover his sight.

* * *

The Huchow Literary and Social Club held an interesting meeting not long ago, at which Dr. F. P. Manget gave a description, illustrated with lantern slides, of his experiences in Siberia, where he spent two years with the American Red Cross. Many prominent Chinese were present, but as they were mostly men, the lecture was repeated a few days afterwards for the ladies of the city.

* * *

A few days ago the Methodists of Huchow and neighboring places held a week's conference to create enthusiasm for greater effort in evangelisation, and to add to the spiritual power of the workers. Rev. D. D. Lee of Shanghai, Rev. J. C. Hawk of Changchow, and Miss Mary Culler White of Sungkiang were present to assist.

* * *

On Saturday, the Chekiang-Shanghai Association finished a week's session in the Baptist Church at East Gate. This Association comprises the Baptist churches of Ningpo, Kinhwa, Shanghai, Shaoshing, Hangchow, and Huchow. Ninety Chinese and 15 foreign delegates were in attendance. It is reported that at this conference as never before there was shown a growing consciousness on the part of the Chinese of their responsibility for the evangelisation of China, and of their readiness and ability to take a larger share in the administrative as well as the evangelistic work.

* * *

The Methodist community of this city has lately been enlarged by the addition of Miss Lela Biller, who comes from a furlough in the United States. Miss Biller was formerly stationed at Soochow, and now comes to Huchow to help in the work for women.

Magneto Theft Is Charged Against Nationless Youth

Former Subject Of Britain Is Denied Recognition By Consulates

Alfred Misles, a boy without a country, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of having stolen magnetos from the China Garage, 21 Foochow Road. The case was remanded to Monday and the youth, who is 18 years old, was released on $300 bail supplied by his mother, a former German, who is now married to an American.

When the youth appeared in court the police authorities explained to British Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Tsang that although Misles was formerly recognised by the British consulate he was now acknowledged by none. The court asked the youth if he were satisfied to be tried in the Mixed Court and he replied in the affirmative.

Detective Sergeant Kilkenny informed the court that the youth had first confessed to the theft of one magneto and had taken him to 1096 Foochow Road, where it had been sold, and aided in the recovery of the property. The officer added that the boy had admitted taking four more magnetos and asked for a remand that an effort might be made to discover their whereabouts.

EMPRESS OF ASIA WILL SAIL SUNDAY

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner Empress of Asia will leave Hongkong at noon today, is due at Woosung Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock and will sail for Japan ports and Vancouver Sunday afternoon.

The tender, with outgoing passengers, will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The incoming tender is expected to reach the jetty at 6 p.m. Saturday.

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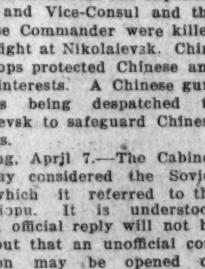

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They are really the most delicious breakfast food that one could imagine. Just crisp little flakes of corn, all crumbly and nice for either grown-ups or children. Served with either cream or milk, they form a dish that is at once
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It is wonderful the nourishment these little flakes contain—but when you consider that they are made from the finest corn grown in the wheat country of America and Canada, that they are made by a process which retains all the natural elements of the corn in their most assimilable form, and that last, but not least, they are made under such perfect sanitary conditions, then the verdict must be
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NEW DISCOVERY WILL KEEP FOOD INDEFINITE TIME

Add Water And Boil—Resultant Dishes Are The Same As Fresh Products

NO CHANCE FOR PTOMAINE

French Commission Calls It A Remarkable Discovery—Tried In Army

New York, February 20.—Gone are the good old days when a woman expected to spend four hours in a kitchen, wrestling with the problems of some new dish and struggling with the unintelligible jargon of the cook-book. No longer need a man wait in vain for his matitndinal hash, only to discover after a goodly interval that wife just couldn't put the old chopping machine together and there must be a piece missing, or something. All this is as dead as the dodo.

The resources of food specialists, dieticians, French chefs and medical men have been combined in a come-out-of-the-kitchen campaign for the housekeeper, enabling her to produce meals with almost, if not quite, the speed of the prestidigitator producing rabbits out of the traditional hat. Just add hot water and boil a few minutes is the story.

And cheap—well, here's an example of the cost. Uncle Sam figured that he could give his doughboys a full dish of vegetable soup and a fine ample portion of corned beef hash by using this new process instantaneous food for the vast outlay of 3 cents per doughboy.

William Edward Fitch, late Major U. S. M. C., and M. D. in his own right, has devoted a lot of hard work to the new product. He will prepare a cup of clam broth, while the interested listener is trying to read the title of one of the doctor's works. "Dietotherapy, Chemistry of Digestion Classification and Analysis of Foods. Complete in three volumes. Published with the permission of the Surgeon General of the Army," is part of the title. But the clam broth is ready.

LIKE FRESH FOOD

First the Major produced a manila envelope, something like the average worker's pay envelope—decidedly small. Opening it, he displayed about a tablespoonful of fragments of brownish, dried substances. This and a little water boiled for less than five minutes produce the clam broth. The investigator is asked to taste the substance which is strained off, and will find slices of clams, celery and other usual ingredients and nothing to indicate that they are any different from fresh food. If you should stop and read two titles, the Major explains, the consequent lengthened time of boiling does not spoil the broth. If curiosity is aroused as to why it was necessary to have the Surgeon General's permission, the answer is contained in the fact that about 150 pages of the work deal with army rations, food economics in the war, etc.

But to return to the clam broth. The Major is inquiring how you like it. He is also saying that usually the chef prepares it, but that he has gone home. Honesty compels the admission that, chef or no chef, it has not seemed to suffer.

"Everything is retained," says the Major, "food value, flavor, etc. The foods are put up in little cardboard cartons, or in paper envelopes. There are no tins and no glass. Moreover, no artificial preservatives are used, even the so-called most harmless ones. The package may be opened and part of the contents used. The balance may be set aside and used next week, next month or next year, and it will be as good as when first opened.

FOOD PRODUCTS KEEP

"Here is some lamb stew, now," continues the dietary expert, placing on the table something resembling somewhat a section of brown nut candy. "It will keep indefinitely if the mice will let it alone. I see one has been nibbling here at this end. This is very old, but all I would have to do is put it in water and let it boil for about twenty minutes and it would be a most appetising stew. It has combined with lamb, onions, potatoes, and other vegetables, also seasoning.

"The soups containing a quantity of vegetables can stand about fifteen minutes' boiling and the meat products twenty to twenty-five minutes. We already have twenty-seven clear soups, thirty-one creamed soups, twenty vegetable products, twenty fish products—fish cakes for instance—and twenty-five meat products. Corned beef hash, chicken hash, roast beef hash, lamb stew, codfish cakes, creamed fish, and lobster a la Newburg are included in the list of dishes prepared by the new process.

"It is not a dehydrating process and it bears no resemblance to the canning process. Botulism, of which one is hearing so much these days in connection with the fatal olive poisoning cases, and ptomaine poisoning, are both impossible with this process. The flavor is not lost as in canning. All the nutritive and palatable qualities of the fresh food are retained."

To the newly-wed innocent of the art of cookery, the new instantaneous food is a boon. According to the major, it is all prepared the same way—it is just put in water. Soup is wet, so the water is allowed to evaporate passing off in the form of steam. If it is hubby's birthday, or time to ask for an Easter hat, wifie may treat the hash to a little frying-up in a pan, making it a browned hash—but it isn't necessary at all.

VITAMINE CONTENT NOT LOST

"An important feature of this new process," according to its sponsors, "is that the fuel value and vitamine content of fresh foods is not lost or reduced."

The necessity for vitamines in the dietary is admitted, and this feature is being emphasised in current medical literature.

"While little understood by the profession and still less, of course, by the general public," says Dr. Fitch, "vitamines, according to the consensus of opinion among research workers in this particular field, are of definite, organic, chemical composition easily destroyed by prolonged exposure to heat. Patient research into the subject has established the fact that they possess toxic properties and that, even in remarkably infinitesmal amounts, they relieve the symptoms of deficiency disease in both man and animals. Clinical experimentation has established the fact that when vitamines are deficient in the dietary the body suffers and there are soon developed symptoms of deficiency disease. Vitamines are essential for growth, development and the maintenance of life. Pellayra, beri-beri, scurvy and other deficiency diseases are to be controlled or prevented through the administration of the proper foods, containing the adequate vitamine content.

"The vitamine content of fresh foods is greatest just when the fresh vegetables or fruits reach their highest state of perfection and in meats when the animal or fowl reaches maturity and is well fed and physically fit. All vitamines originally come from the animal kingdom. The cow receives vitamines from the green grasses and cereal foods she ingests and excretes vitamines in her milk; the hen receives vitamines from cereal grains and green herbs and stores them in her flesh and in the eggs she lays. The heat necessary to sterilise milk or to sterilise fresh fruits, vegetables and meats in the canning process destroys the vitamine content.

"Especially abroad, extensive experiments have been made with the dehydrating process. Here is some of the foreign product," said Dr. Fitch, indicating a little box of dried food. "It is most attractive in color, but it must be soaked twelve hours, and boiled for more than three hours, and then both meat and stock and seasoning added to make it a vegetable soup, and it has not been found possible to keep the worm out of it and preserve all the vitamine contents. Sufficient heat used in the process of drying destroys the vitamines. In the new process the food is not submitted to such great heat, or for so long, but the worm does not get in it because of the seasoning. The vitamine content is deficient in all dehydrated fruits and vegetables and in pickled and salted meats."

According to Dr. Fitch, cases of debility in any body of troops should at once direct attention to diet.

"No troops can be kept in condition indefinitely on canned foods alone," he said. "Tinned and preserved meats possess no anti-scorbutic (anti-scurvy) value whatever. Frozen meat, while more valuable than preserved meat, must be considered inferior to freshly killed meat. It will be seen that views as to the value and effect of different foods have greatly changed in the last decade. Meat, considered at one time the best diet for making strong men, is shown to be inferior so far as vitamines are concerned to other foods once held in contempt by meat eaters. Vegetables of many kinds, when properly cooked, are not only more economical but more beneficial."

The report of J. Delpit of the French Commission on the new process hails it as a remarkable discovery that will literally revolutionise the process of feeding troops in war time. The reduction in volume and the reduction in weight, the absolute unchangeability by cold head or cold water are among the features which recommend it to the commission. The difficulty of incorporating fresh vegetable products in the diet of the soldier under all conditions is touched upon by M. Delpit. He considers that the new process making possible "the provisioning of soldiers with food products actually consisting of a great variety of soups and vegetables will alleviate his hard lot to a great extent and contribute to his well-being." Hospitals at the front and behind the lines, he thinks, will find them almost equally valuable.

Britain Announces New Appointments

Mr. F. G. Kellaway, Lieut-Col. Sir James Craig And Others Given Posts

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 4.—The following new Government appointments are announced today:

Mr. F. G. Kellaway to become Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade and additional Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, vice Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Lieut.-Col. Sir James Craig to become financial secretary to the Admiralty, vice Mr. Macnamara, appointed Minister of Labor.

Major G. C. Tryon to become under-secretary to the Ministry of Pensions vice Sir James Craig.

The Marquess of Londonderry to become under-secretary of State for Air, vice Major G. C. Tryon.

Sir Clement Montague Barlow to become Under-Secretary to the Labor Ministry, vice Mr. G. J. Wardle, retired.

Commercial Treaty With China Sought

(Reuter Pacific Service's)

Peking, April 7.—The Chinese Government has received representations from Uruguay for the conclusion of a commercial treaty.

ROB 37 HOU4ES; GET $571 AND 5 YEARS IN JAIL

Band Of Youthful Burglars Are Given Sentences By Mixed Court

Thirty-seven burglaries in Shanghai netted a band of six young robbers articles valued at $571 and sentences of five years imprisonment and expulsion from the Settlement.

The case was heard in the Mixed Court yesterday before British Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Tsang. The offenders range in age from 20 years to 25 years.

For several months the band operated in and near the Settlement. Most of their hauls were of minor value although one mounted to a total of $110. The rest ranged from $50 to $2.

Operations of the band included establishments in Moulmein, Thornburn, East Yuhang, East Seward, Yangtszepoo, Weihaiwei, Gordon, Woochang, Hanbury, Yuenfong, North Szechuen, North Honan, Chungkiang, Mukden, Haining, Urga, Singkeipang, Wetmore, Muirhead, East Yalu, Manila and Macao Roads and Avenue Edward VII.

The band is said to have had headquarters in the French Concession. A raid made on a house there brought to light a large number of pawn tickets which proved to be for some of the articles stolen.

SINO-BOLIVIAN TREATY

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 7.—The President has just ratified the Sino-Bolivian Treaty which is unusually interesting in as much as it is the first treaty in which China does not concede extra-territoriality. This fact is not clear in the agreement but is clarified by the exchange of notes.

China Decides On Antwerp Consulate

(Reuter Pacific Service's)

Peking, April 7.—The Chinese Government has decided to open a Consulate at Antwerp and has appointed Suh Siung-chang Consul.

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The Most Distressful Country

Diverse Views Of Its Present Turbulence And Its Uncertain Future, In A Comic And A Tragic Novel, And Essays By G. K. C.

The Clanking of Chains. By Brindsley MacNamara. Brentano's.
Irish Impressions. By Gilbert K. Chesterton. John Lane Company.
Up, The Rebels! By G. A. Birmingham. George H. Doran Company.

A season of books about Ireland has begun at an opportune time. Since Milesius almost, the moment of excited interest in Ireland's affairs has always been now, but just at present it is more now than ever. Here is Mr. Eamon De Valera among us, "President of the Irish Republic, which is the object and reason for being of Sinn Fein, which in the general election of December, 1918, won seventy-three out of Ireland's 105 Parliamentary constituencies. Unionists and Conservative Nationalists have always claimed that this vote and this victory did not represent the temper of a popular majority, and the results of the recent local elections give color to such a claim. But a Sinn Feiner (or a "Friend of Irish Freedom") will produce you a really overwhelming map in green for Sinn Fein, orange for Unionist territory, and white for Nationalist, with some five-sixths of Ireland impressively greened.

And here at the hour of writing comes cabled news that Dublin Castle has abruptly dragnetted for every Sinn Fein leader it could catch, being "confident that a general rebellion is impossible now, although it might not be later. It is hoped that further quick action will forestall a crisis pending the discussion of the home rule bill two weeks hence."

Mr. Chesterton's comment on the hope would be worth hearing. He went to Ireland in the last year of the war as a volunteer recruiting campaigner. In Irish politics his judgments and sympathies were Nationalist, not republican. Writing after the collapse of the Redmond following and the ascendency (real or ostensible) of Sinn Fein, perfectly understanding how most Irishmen felt about the mere notion of any further promises or prospects of home rule, he still hoped against hope that home rule might save the situation. But (he insisted) it must be given, not promised, and given at once, lest it be too late. And that was considerably more than a year ago.

II.

Brinsley MacNamara's novel, to be published within a few days, is The Clanking of Chains: A Story of Sinn Fein. Both title and subtitle are rather misleading. The story is of an isolated, genuine Sinn Feiner struggling in a bog of maudlin and opportunistic sham republicanism. And the "chains" are not those of Ireland's long sung and storied bondage. To Mr. MacNamara it is Ireland's fine, soaring spirits who are chained, and the ball they are chained to is Ireland! No Irishman living outdoes him with sorrow and anger, but the primary object of his anger is sullen, sodden, shifting Paddy, whereas the sorrow is for Kathleen ni Houlihan, who (as Mr. MacNamara sees her) is a totally different and far less corporeal figure. The likes of Michael Dempsey, his hero, are ineffectual angels, beating their pinioned wings upon the turf. Short of exile, martyrdom or heartbreak is the only outlook for them. Mr. MacNamara is utterly pessimistic.

His Michael is a sort of present day Emmet, with the added disadvantage of being a wage slave who has dependents and is hungering for another, the sweetheart who understands him when Ballycullen derides or curses, but whose natural need of her man and their children impels her to work upon him toward his giving up his dreams. Ballycullen is a village almost at the center of the island; it is hard to judge how far hero and town are meant to be representative, but few readers will escape the impression of a parable.

The whole book in its Irish cadenced prose is deadly quiet. The author's disgust with his workaday countrymen, taken as he finds them, is far too deep for any animation in its expression. Emotion is the prime and only mover of the simple chronicle of Michael's struggle with his inert or treacherous environment, which he can see and see through so clearly, but which he can neither regenerate nor conform to. It is repressed tragedy and there is no relief. The book takes for granted rather more knowledge of Irish events than the non-Irish American is likely to have; even so, if you are intelligently concerned about Ireland, The Clanking of Chains will hold you, absorbing your interest more and more as you read on. (If you are a professional Irish patriot we can imagine you throwing the book through the window.)

Mr. MacNamara's sympathies are with Michael from the opening episode of his romantic exaltation as an amateur actor triumphant in the part of Robert Emmet to the closing episode of his defeat, when Ballycullen's sordid perverseness and Mirandolina's biological sanity, push and pull, have done their work and he is departing to make a home with Mirandolina in some foreign country. Michael owes much in the end to Mirandolina. But for her he might have rushed off to die a fine, futile death like those of Easter week, or have stayed to be broken as the Ballycullen Fenian and the Ballycullen Parnell man, and the sometime land war hero had been broken and made outcast in their times.

The one sided contest begins before the war and ends on the organisation of the local defense against that conscription which was never tried. At every stage, through every change, Ballycullen has instinctively distrusted and persecuted Michael for being different. We are bound to say quite a case could be made out for Ballycullen. Mr. MacNamara gives us the truth about his solitary shackled dreamer. Michael has all the qualities for leadership in vision and imagination, with none of those for leadership in action. When the time comes to do things no "practical" man will follow him; every "practical" man will thwart him, and his inspiration will sluice off into suicidal heroics. The combination in character is supposed to be very Irish, but Ireland has no copyright. Neither are "gombeenism," mob hysteria, stupidity and collective brutish distrust of the unusual individual peculiar to Ballycullen. You can find them in the nearest country village. Any place in the world is Ballycullen when you happen to be feeling that way toward it.

III.

As fiction, the very opposite of The Clanking of Chains is Up, the Rebels! "G. A. Birmingham's" new story. Canon Hannay is too seasoned and too equipoised to treat the "Irish Republic" and its potentialities gravely and darkly in a work of fiction. He takes the hollow conscription threat and a premature local rebellion which results from it, and works these into a mild and pleasant comedy, all good humor, poking gentle fun at Sir Ulick Conolly, who "governs" Ireland from the Castle; at his daughter, Mona, who is a romantic Sinn Feiner; at his secretary, Ellen Murphy, who likes herself better as Eilbhlin O'Murchada and sends carbons of state despatches to revolutionary headquarters; at Mr. Alfred Patterson, the solemn intellectual arch plotter, who acts on misinformation thus received from Eibhlin. No wonder the novel is dedicated "to any friends I have left in Ireland" after its publication.

Mona, misinformed by the misinformed Patterson that conscription is about to be imposed as a surprise, heads a parochial coup d'etat. Her teapot revolution brings down His Majesty's forces, including an airplane and field artillery, and all sorts of tactful management are necessary to avert a disastrous affair. But in the last pages the reader will discover that Canon Hannay is not as light minded about Irish prospects as he has appeared.

"I never professed," says Sir Ulick, "to govern Ireland. I know it can't be done. My job is just to keep going somehow so that they'll last out our time. It's a makeshift business, and sometimes I think I'm at the last possible shift and that the crash is bound to come. But we struggle on. Somehow or other we've pulled through up to the present."

Mr. Chesterton's Irish Impressions make the best Chestertonic reading we have had from their recorder in years. As always, Mr. Chesterton is most amusing when he is most in earnest; it is, in a way, the cross he has to bear. Those who look to him for piquant entertainment by a pinwheel rhetorician will not be disappointed in this volume. Those who look deeper will discover that G. K. C. the publicist is as solitous for Ireland and as indignant over the stupidities of his own countrymen in that quarter as his friend G. B. S. has ever thought of being—although G. K. C. is more amiable about it.

Personally the strongest impression these Irish Impressions make on us is that of the author himself as an unconsciously appealing figure, prevented as he intimates from being useful in France by the accident of his physical habit, and so trying to help in Ireland by making speeches in which that habit is part of the point of the illustrative joke.

An Irrigated Father's Irrigating Hero Son

In the Shadow of the Hills. By George C. Shedd. The Macaulay Company.

"Cold Steel" Weir, manager of an irrigation project an Eastern corporation was trying to put through in New Mexico, had a glint in his eye. Consequently he was exactly the man for the job. The four wealthiest and most powerful citizens of San Mateo were trying to impede the work because they were afraid the company would become such a powerful factor in the region that their own financial and political supremacy would be threatened.

They feared "Cold Steel," too, because, thirty years before, they had swindled his father out of all his property after making him believe he was a murderer. They were able to put this low down deception over on Mr. Weir, Sr., because of his regrettable fondness for strong drink at certain times. George C. Shedd tells how "Cold Steel" frustrated all their wicked plans for wrecking the company and how he brought retributive justice to the quarter in the 319 pages of his new novel, In the Shadow of the Hills. The story does not lag.

FURTHER 'REVELATIONS'

The Vital Message. By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. George H. Doran Company.

Conan Doyle has studied psychic phenomena for years. After long investigation he published his confession of faith, The New Revelation. He now adds fresh material and argument in The Vital Message.

To his mind there is left no residum of doubt of the survival of personality, or of communication between the "further shore" and this. He makes many telling points. There is certainly a very general agreement of testimony, he says, "of positive knowledge and actual proof." The most arresting is the isolation and analysis of the new form of energy and matter that has been named "ectoplasm," that is "hardly visible to the eye and yet capable of handling a weight of 150 pounds." And then there are the truly extraordinary revelations of spirit photography. A camera has no temperament. In honest hands it cannot be duped. And the surprising photographs which Mr. Doyle offers with his statement that they have passed through no other hands than his own must make even the most flippant skeptic pause.

According to this Psychic Science the miracles of Christ show all the characteristic psychic phenomena, and the selection of the Apostles was made because of their psychic gifts. These are matters of speculation rather than of proof, as are also the arguments for the kind of life our etheric bodies are to carry on. There is some talk of "the penal spheres" and the "outer darkness," which, if you believe in it, ought to raise level of personal conduct in a noticeable degree.

But on the whole the book is a rather disconcertingly clear and restrained document. "Science and imagination should unite," said Tyndall, "to throw a searchlight into the unknown." And Doyle believes that this movement "is destined to revolutionise thought and action as none other has done within the Christian era." To correlate psychic knowledge with religion is his aim, for religion, he believes, can become a really vital force in the world through these material and scientific proofs that the soul and personality survive.

It is a noble aim. Yet this investigator is very humble. He says, "I know that I am like a child wading ankle deep in the margin of an illimitable ocean."

But for all that the book is in substance an amplification of the shout of waders everywhere, "Come on in—the water's fine!"

DUDS

Duds. By Henry C. Rowland. Harper and Brothers. $1.75 Gold.

Captain Phineas Appleton Plunkett — "Phoebe" Plunkett, his friends called him—was in the exceedingly unpleasant position known as being out of a job. Moreover, having lived the life of a rich man's son up to a very recent period, his acquirements were all of a gentlemanly and unremunerative order. But he had certain very useful qualities, among them the ability to think and to act quickly in time of need. So when a pretty girl, trapped in a police raid on a house in South Brooklyn, the time 1 o'clock in the morning, appealed to him for help and protection he gave them at once and gave them effectively.

And it was through this encounter that he met Karakoff, the former Russian nobleman who had bought the business of a New York antique dealer, and was conducting it with a good deal of success. Karakoff it was who caused Phoebe Plunkett to be engaged as a sort of private detective by a number of jewelers and dealers in curios, his mission being the discovery of an organised gang suspected of smuggling into the United States not only the jewels of the impoverished Russian nobility but the loot taken by the Germans in the early days of the war.

Eventually, of course, he succeeded, but not until he had had some exciting adventures, killed several undesirable persons, and found the characters of certain of those he met to be as shifting and changeful as the bits of glass in a kaleidoscope, so that half the time he scarcely knew who was friend and who was foe. Added to these complications were those resulting from the fact that two beautiful and charming girls were involved in the affair—Olga Karakoff, daughter of the dealer in antiques and a dancer, a young woman possessed of a frankness as startling as it was amazing, and Patricia Melton, born in France but of American parentage, a mysterious person who puzzled Phoebe Plunkett to the very last degree.

The tale is cheerfully improbable, swift-moving, and very entertaining. Phoebe himself is a likable person, highly favored by the Goddess of Luck, and the old Baron de Rosenthal, the Czech Jew who had given to the Marquise d'Irancy that marvelous diamond which was called the Sultana, is vogorous, shrewd and amusing. The book is marred by proofreading of exceptional carelessness; "announced," for instance, is printed where "renounced" is obviously meant, small letters are used for capitals, and vice versa.

PLANS ARE MADE FOR RIFLE MEET

Shanghai Association Ready For Ninteenth Annual Competition

Through the courtesy of the Commandant of S.V.C. the following dates have been allotted to the Shanghai Rifle Association for its Nineteenth Annual Rifle Meeting:

Saturdays and Sundays, May 8, 9, 15 and 16.

The program will be issued shortly, and the Committee hope that all members will enter the meeting to make a great success. Last year 105 members entered.

There will be ten competitions, including the Ladies Prize (19 ranges, in all, including 4 long ranges, 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, one sighter and seven scoring shots at each range). There will be prizes for Classes, Grand Aggregate, Bullseyes, Tyro Aggregate (for competitors who have not won a prize in any S.R.A. competition including the present meeting) and a Bullseye prize for the competitor scoring most Bullseye during the meeting, irrespective of class.

This year the Committee have decided to prize each class for Championships. The winners of this prize (Gold Medal) in each class will be decided as follows: In each event, and in each range of each event which consists of more than one range, the highest scorer will be allotted one point, the second highest scorer two points, and so on each competitor being allotted the number of points represented by his place in order of merit. Competitors making the same score will be allotted the same number of points.

The competitor to whom the lowest number of points is allotted will, therefore, be first in his Championship, and so on, it being understood that no competitor who has not fired in every range in every event can qualify for any Championship prize.

The Entrance fee for the Meeting is $3.00.

Members of the Defense Forces wishing to enter membership of the Association are requested to communicate with Mr. A. M. Collaco, care of Russo-Asiatic Bank. The annual subscription is $5.00. No entrance fee for membership.

Mail From U.S. Arrived Yesterday

Mail from the United States was received here at the American Post Office yesterday. There were 175 sacks, mostly first class letter mail. There was no parcel post. This mail was taken to Japan on the T.K.K. steamer Persia Maru and trans-shipped at Yokohama.

EDITOR IS DECORATED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tientsin, April 7.—Mr. H. G. H. Woodhead, Editor of the Peking and Tientsin Times, has been decorated with the commandership of the Order of the British Empire for war services.

News Brevities

The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company will hold an extraordinary general meeting at the offices of the General Managers, 6 Kiukiang Road, April 15, at 4 o'clock. Transfer books of the company will be closed from April 10 to 12, inclusive, for the purpose of registering those entitled to New Ordinary Shares. Proxies must be filed not less than 48 hours before the meeting.

• • •

Six months imprisonment was the penalty imposed by the Mixed Court yesterday on a Chinese who attempted to cash a check on which payment had been stopped. The owner of the check had his pocket picked on a tramcar and notified the bank.

• • •

A bed fire at 48, off Honan Road, caused an alarm at 5:07 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire department responded quickly and practically no damage was done by the flames. It was the third fire in 12 hours to which the department had responded.

• • •

The benefit performance at the Apollo Theater last night by the Jewish Operette-Dramatic Company for Mr. and Mrs. Budkin was well received by a good sized audience. The bill was "Borg Mir Dain Waib" (Lend Me Your Wife), a comedy that was well played and well cast. This was the farewell appearance here of a company that has delighted Shanghai Theatergoers.

• • •

Allen Graves, who appeared before the United States Court yesterday on a charge of assault, was fined $200 and sentenced to three months in jail. The assault was committed on a Chinese in Pootung.

• • •

The tenth annual meeting of the Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd., will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

• • •

A tea dance is to be given at the Country Club this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

• • •

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd., will hold its seventh annual meeting today at 4 o'clock.

• • •

The Second Extra Race Meeting of the Shanghai Race Club will take place next Saturday, April 10. The events will begin at 1:15 p.m. promptly. There will be a steeplechase, a hurdle race, two handicaps and six other races. Tiffin, tea and refreshments will be obtainable at the Course after 12:15.

• • •

Admiral K. K. Lang, Commander in Chief of the Admiralty, was host last night to Sir Alexander Duff, British naval commander on the China Station, at a banquet at the Naval Club.

Siccawei Weather Reports

6.—The anticyclone has advanced slowly towards Korea and the sea of Japan: Very regular gradient all round, with breezes diverging from the center and taking the form of a fresh monsoon in the South. The weather is cool and becomes overcast again; general rain at Formosa.

7.—Weather still overcast and cool. Pressure steady with a little inclination to fall. Constant NE breezes.

SIGNS THAT SEEM SERIOUS

Often due to a Simple Cause.

The debility, nervousness and distress which inevitably follow when the blood becomes thin often lead the victim to believe that he is suffering from a serious organic malady. Heart flutterings, a nervous cough, and indigestion are common symptoms in cases of thin blood or anæmia. Such symptoms are apt to frighten the sufferer into the belief that there is something radically wrong with his heart, lungs or stomach, and the ensuing worry only serves to further reduce his vitality.

Generally, what is needed at such times is a blood-builder that will tone up the impoverished blood. Once the blood has been restored to strength it will carry vitality to every part of the body, and the patient will be surprised to find that his heart again becomes normal and the rebellion of the stomach stops.

Dr. Williams' pink pills contain the elements necessary to make new blood and, as the nerves depend upon the blood for nourishment, it follows that in a wide range of diseases of the blood and nerves Dr. Williams' pink pills have been found invaluable, including cases of rheumatism, after-effects of influenza, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance and nervous debility.

To many thousands of people struggling against weak nerves, faulty digestion and broken health without finding strength from ordinary medicines Dr. Williams' pink pills have restored vigorous health and renewed joy of living during the past thirty years. Let them do the same for you. Now is the time to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills. Get a supply from your druggist, or send $1.50 for one bottle ($8.00 for six) to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road Shanghai. A free book containing much useful information on the restoration and maintenance of health will be sent you in response to a postcard request to the above address.

Walk-Over Spring Suggestions

The "Savoy" Model

Walk-Over shoes like this demonstrate that one can purchase footwear that is fashionable and at the same time give perfect comfort.

The characteristics of this shoe are refinement and style—a combination not always obtained.

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'TWO AND THREE'

'Putting The Next One Over' With 'Bugs' Baer

THE CABINET GLEE CLUB
Will now sing:

Oh, a quiet little spot

In a quiet little cot,

On a quiet building lot

On Mount Vesuvius.

Bill Bryan is dumb on the Lansing subject. Bill is dumb on any subject.

In chirping on the Cabinet situation, Senator Adenoids said: "America is a democracy. A man should be able to sleep with his shoes on." The Senator was elected to Congress on the crest of the Prohibition wave, which dried up America last Summer.

The Senator used to gazzle some himself, but America was dry for him when whisky jumped to 15 cents a snifter. He never drank anything he couldn't afford. But he drank many a drink the other guy couldn't afford. Most of the Senator's relatives were killed by the Eighteenth Amendment, and his own case is a remarkable example of suspended animation.

Senator Adenoids continued: "The Senate is with Mr. Lansing to a man. We'll see him through this or drag him down to our own level."

"The Senate has had no rest since the armistice. For Gewackus's sake, bring back the war and let us have peace."

"Each day, Woody sends the Peace Treaty over to the Senate and each day we clip some of its tail off. There is no chance of a Democratic President next year. I would describe this year as the best administration that the Republicans ever had. That's a fine Cabinet Pudding that Woodrow has cooked up. If it wasn't for the reading of the Peace Treaty each day, I would never grab any sleep. The Treaty might be described as the Senatorial Lullaby.

"They say that the world is safe for democracy, but I notice that every hotel I stop at always has chains on its combs and brushes. Some hotels even chain up the soap. They never chain up the hotel rates. They run wild."

The Senator was the gent who discovered that a U. S. Senator didn't have to pay fare on the railroads. He took advantage of the laundry franking privilege by wearing his laundry on all trips and franking himself all over the world.

In spite of the Senator's sarcasm, the U. S. is still a democracy. Every American boy has a chance of firing a Cabinet some day.

In the old days of beer checks, a Cabinet position was considered a fairly permanent job. Four years was a long time, especially in a town like Washington, where even the sparrows can't fly fast enough to build a nest in a century plant. Now, the Cabinet guys get fired so often that they are always one jump ahead of their last mailing address. The guy who starts a cigar as Secretary of the Interior, generally finishes the smoke as Secretary of the Exterior. The Sec. of Agriculture is harvested long before the other crops. Whoever is nominated Secretary of State doesn't bother about taking his hat off when he takes the job. It's lost motion.

Bryan had that job once and brought his dinner pail along. He admits this was his only political mistake. It's only a breakfast job.

The Cabinet is just like one big family. Always fighting.

A new job has just been created in Woodrow's Cabinet. It's Secretary of the Gate with the oiled hinges. Whenever another Secretary shows symptoms of developing a personal pronoun, the Secretary of the Gate returns Woody's wink and another good man crashes the exit.

A Cabinet Job is healthy. It keeps you in the open air. In spite of the Fire Commissioner's warning, many a Cabinet member has beaten his neighbor to the street.

The Cabinet meetings are very formal. All the Secretaries are stove-leagueing it around a big table, thinking of Woody and trying to keep warm. That's a tough job when you're thinking of the boss. But—as soon as Woody steps into the room the Cabinet breaks out into a rash of formality.

When Woodrow waltzes into the room all the secretaries jump to their feet.

Some of them even start walking.

MARINES CHANGES OF WEEK

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Mr. G. Wilson appointed second officer of the Taishun; Mr. A. G. Simpson appointed third engineer of the Kwangtah.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Acting master of the Tuckwo, Mr. W. R. Williams, to chief officer; acting chief officer of the Tuckwo, Mr. E. V. Bishop, placed on reserve; from sick leave, Mr. C. Campbell, to master of the Tuckwo; master of the Kwongsang, Mr. A. S. Woodget, to the Luenho; acting master of the Luenho, Mr. J. Gray, placed on reserve; supernumerary second mate of the Choysang, Mr. B. E. Bidwell, to second mate of the Waishing, second mate of the Waishing, Mr. A. F. Cook, resigned; from sick leave, Mr. J. Stalker, to acting chief engineer of the Hangsang; chief engineer of the Hangsang, Mr. A. Turnbull, to the Waishing; chief engineer of the Waishing, Mr. E. Drury, placed on reserve.

Cathedral School Sports

After having been postponed twice owing to weather conditions the boys of the Cathedral School held their sports meeting at the Race Course yesterday afternoon. Despite the chilly winds a large crowd turned out and thoroughly enjoyed watching the work of the boys.

Donald ma. won Sir Havilland de Sausmarez' championship belt. He won the 100 yards championship, the 440 yards open, the relay race, the mixed relay race. Barff's team won tyhe "China Press efficiency shield" for the best squad in physical drill and general smartness. The girls of the Cathedral School participated in the meeting and not only enjoyed the experience but also gave the folk that lined the ropes plenty of entertainment.

A band of ladies, under the leadership of Mrs. Symons, dispensed tea in the interval. Guests and boys were amply supplied and all voted the repast one of the very best. The boys made no wrong impression as to how much they enjoyed the treat. Their cheers must have been heard at the ratepayers meeting.

Mrs. Walker gave away the prizes. It was the one note of sadness in the afternoon's enjoyment. All realised that it was for the last time that either she or the Dean would grace the occasion. Dean Walker in a neat little speech bid the boys carry on in the way they had begun and he hoped that all the future meetings would be as successful as the one just concluded. Cheers and more cheers from the boys brought a most successful sports meeting to an end.

School Committee.—E. P. Graham Barrow, Esq., Rev. W. Robbins M.A., Barff, Dallas ma., Johnstone ma., Wayne and Donald ma. Captain.

Stewards.—Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Very Rev. A. J. Walker, Rev. C. J. Fs. Symons, Rev. C. E. Spencer, R. B. Hurry, Esq., I. Tuxford, Esq., W. F. Hamlin, Esq., J. Tippin, Esq., J. E. Lucas, Esq., F. Jones, Esq. and Cathedral School Old Boys.

EVENTS

100 yards under 9.—1st, Fowler; 2nd, Richards.

100 yards under 10.—1st, Stedman; 2nd Blechynden.

100 yards 10 and under (Girls).—1st, D. Stanion; 2nd B. Cain.

Team Relay Race.—Donald's team.

Egg and Spoon Race (Girls).—1st, D. Stanion; 2nd, M. Hooley.

100 yards Championship.—1st, Donald; 2nd, Dallas.

Boot and Shoe Melee.—1st, Blechynden; 2nd, Lintilhac.

Old Boys Race (100 yards).—1st, Penfold; 2nd, Elias.

440 yards open.—1st, Donald; 2nd, Dallas.

100 yards under 12.—1st, Dimitroff; 2nd, Lied.

100 yards under 14.—1st, Mathews; 2nd, Hickmott.

100 yards open (Girls).—1st, B. Cain; 2nd, F. Tippin.

Drill and Games.—Barg's team.

TEA INTERVAL

220 yards Handicap.—1st, Mathews; 2nd, Morrison.

Egg and Spoon (under 10).—1st, Morrison; 2nd, Macdougal.

Bicycle Race open (½ mile).—1st, Barff; 2nd, Mayer.

Mixed Relay Race.—Donald's team.

Team Tug of War.—1st, Barff.

Walking Race (½ mile).—1st, Macdougal; 2nd Richards.

England Victor At Rugby Over France

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 5.—The result of the amateur international association football match, played at Ronen today, between England and France was:

England 5 goals: France 0.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

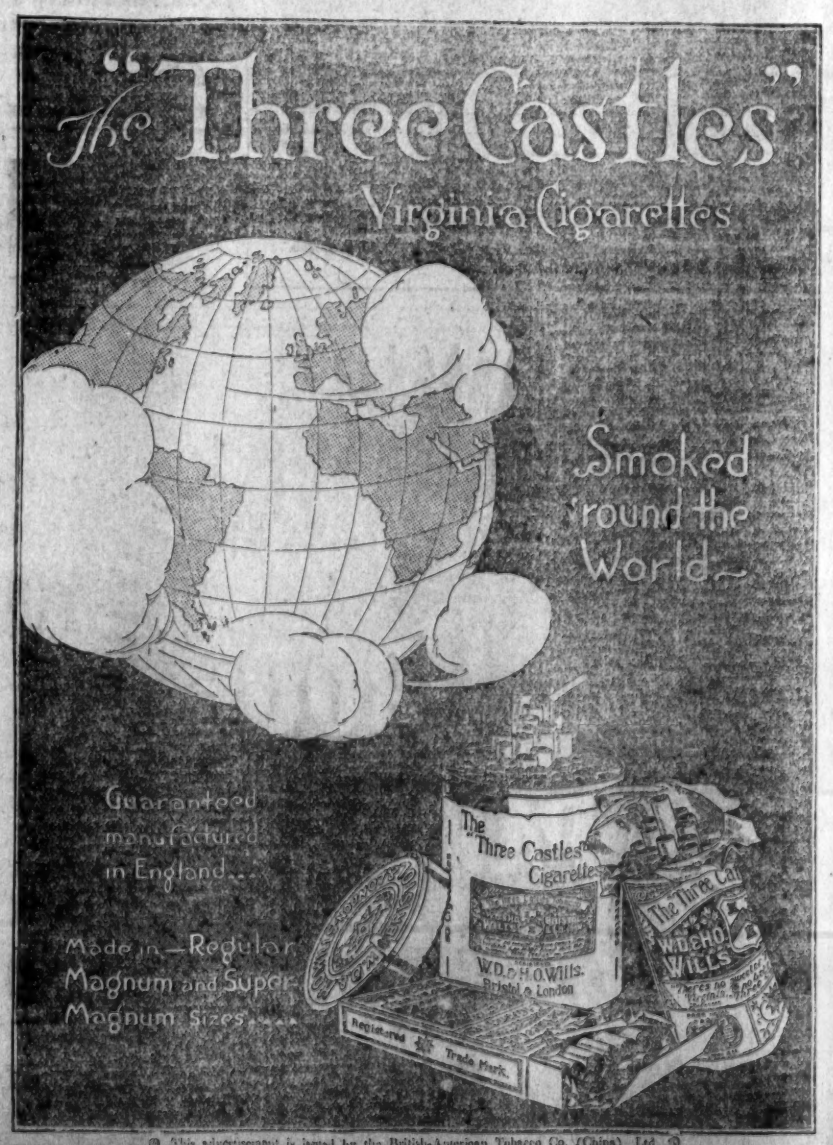
IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success.—*Six pamphlet round bottle.*

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
The World's Best Blood Purifier.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American Trading Co.

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Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Sundstrand Adding & Listing Machine
Barrett Adding-Listing-Computer
Golden Gem Adders
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

ALUMINUM WARE
Illinois Pure Aluminum Co.
Willits & Patterson

ANESTHETICS
Procaine (Novocain)
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.

BALL BEARINGS
The Chinese SKF Co., Ltd.

BANDAGES, CREPE PAPER
Dennision's
American Trading Co.

BEER
Asahi Beer
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

BELTING
Edward R. Ladew Co.,
American Trading Co.
Gandy Belting Co. (Baltimore)
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
John Tullis & Son, Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

BOILERS
Erie City Iron Works
American Trading Co.

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
D. Appleton & Co., (Miscellaneous);
Barse & Hopkins (Children's & Novelties);
Badger (Gorham Press), (Miscellaneous);
The Century Co., (Miscellaneous);
E. J. Clode Pub. Co., (Miscellaneous);
Dodd Mead & Co. (Miscellaneous);
G. H. Doran & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Doubleday, Page & Co. (Sets & Misc'll.);
Funk & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary
Literary Digest New 10 vol "History of the World War." Self-help English books.)
The Grolier Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grossett & Dunlap, (Popular Fiction);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Laird & Lee, Inc., (Diaries);
Little, Brown & Co., (Miscellaneous);
J. B. Lippincott & Co., (Medical);
McGraw-Hill Pub. Co. (Engineering);
The Ronald Press, (Business)
W. B. Saunders Co., (Medical);
Chas. Scribner's & Sons, (Miscellaneous);
F. A. Stokes Co. (Miscellaneous);
Chinese American Publishing Co.,
American Library Association
American Technical Society
Comstock Publishing Co. (Scientific)
Columbia University Press
Dennoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago (Maps)
Ginn & Co.,
Gregg Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
D. C. Heath & Co.
The Macmillan Co.
Yale University Press
Edward Evans' Sons, Ltd.
American Book Company, New York
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield
The University of Chicago Press
The Mission Book Company

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International Library of Technology
Internat'l. Correspondence Schools

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Brown Shoe Co.
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Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

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Gillette Mfg. Co.
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Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialities Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
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Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUTTER
Heyman—Australian & Danish
Mustard & Co.

CALCULATING MACHINES
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The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

CANDLES
Price's (China) Ltd.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

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Goodin Reid & Co., New York
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CASH REGISTERS
National Cash Register Co.
American Trading Co.

CHECK PROTECTORS
The Protectograph & Check Writer
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Golofina Cigars
British-American Tob. Co. (China) Ltd.
Kyriazi Freres, Cairo
Wallem & Co.,
Melachrino: M. Melachrino & Co., Inc.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Naturals: Schinasi Bros.
Tobacco Products Corporation

CONFECTIONERY
Life Saver Mints
Willits & Patterson

CONVEYING MACHINERY
Brown Portable Elevator Co.
American Trading Co.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
International Correspondence Schools
China Agency, 11e Nanking Rd.

CUTLERY
Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (Silverware)
Willits & Patterson

DIAMONDS AND JEWELLERY
A. Adler's Diamond Cutting Factory, Antwerp.
The Lazard-Godebaux Co.

DICTATING MACHINES
The Dictaphone Co. of America
Technical Supply Co. 11e Nanking Rd.
Ediphone Dictating Machines
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DISINFECTANTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
B. K. General Laboratories
American Trading Co.
Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap.
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

DISINFECTORS
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American Trading Co.

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Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
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American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
Palatine Aniline & Chemical Corporation
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Aniline and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
The Lazard-Godebaux Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
The Shanghai Dispensary

DUPLICATING MACHINES
American Multigraph Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
Mustard & Co.
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
Willits & Patterson
Ronco Duplicator & Copier
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Rotary & Modern Duplicators
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DYES
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
Grasselli-Dayer
Sonn Brothers Co.
Palatine Aniline & Chemical Corporation
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Aniline and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
The Lazard-Godebaux Co.
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Merian, 11 Av. Edouard VII.
Sunset Soap Dyes
American Trading Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
Hd. Office for China, 14 Canton Rd.

EDUCATIONAL
Alexander Hamilton Institute
A. D. Shortt, Astor House

ELECTRICAL DEVICES.
Amylite Electric Co. (Dimmers)
China Investment & Trading Co.
Gant & Co., Ltd., (Electric Clocks)
Scott, Harding & Co.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Duncan Electrical Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Sangamo Electric Co.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
Ashida Engineering Co., Ltd.
Belden Mfg. Co. (Wires & Cables)
Luminous Unit Co. (Brascolite)
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co. (Wiring Devices)
Lux Mfg. Co. (Nitrogen Lamps)
Niagara Searchlight Co. (Flashlights)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T.E.M.A.

ELECTRIC LT. & POWER PLTS.
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
Marco Light
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Siemens Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Unlectric Corp. (Unit Electric Plants)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.

ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

ENGINES, GAS & OIL
Nelson Bros. Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Wolverine Marine Motors
American Trading Co.
Ruston—T. E. M. A.
Scripps—T. E. M. A.
Bronx—T. E. M. A.

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Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
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American Trading Co.

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Slack & Brownlow, Ltd.
Mustard & Co.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
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Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Fyre—Fyter Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Pyrene Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co.
Hollanda—T. E. M. A.

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Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

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Hires Turner Glass Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Emile Regniers & Co., Charleroi, Belgium.
The Lazard-Godebaux Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

GRAMOPHONES
Cortina Languages Limited
China Howe Book Co., Ltd.
The New Edison Phonograph.
J. A. S. Alves, 1a Jinkee Rd.

HARDWARE
Russel & Irwin Mfg. Co.,
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialities Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

HEATING DEVICES
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.
Southard-Robertson Co. (Stoves),
Mustard & Company.
Theroz Stoves & Alcohol Fuel Cubes
Willits & Patterson.

INKS, PRINTING
Geo. H. Morrill Co.,
American Trading Co.

INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, ACC. & SICK.
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, FIRE
Assicurazioni Generali
G. A. Bena, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Queen Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Norwegian Atlas Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 895.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, LIFE
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MARINE
Assicurazioni Generali,
G. A. Bena, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 895.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Phoenix Assurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, MOTOR CAR.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MISCELLANEOUS
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

IRON MERCHANTS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

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Dupont's Fabrikoid,
Sonn Brothers Co.

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Otis Elevator Co.,
American Trading Co.
Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd.
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LIGATURES & SUTURES.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Davis & Geck,
American Trading Co.

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Yale & Towne Mfg. Co
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MACHINE TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CEREAL MILLING
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Sprout Waldron & Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Edward Maurer Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CONCRETE
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, ICE MAKING
York Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MINING
Ingersoll Rand Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, PAPER MAKING
Bagley & Sewall,
E. D. Jones & Sons Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co.

MACHINERY, REFRIGERATING
York Manufacturing Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

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Engelberg Huller Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, TEXTILE
Baron & Hogarth, (Heralds & Reed)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Chas. Cain's Son & Greenwood,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Gregson & Monk (Cotton, Silk, Wool)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Geo. Keighley, Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Asa Lees & Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Lupton Bros., Ltd., (Accessories, Cott. Mill)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
J.H. Riley & Co., Ltd. (Bleacher, Dyer, Finisher)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

MACHINERY, TOBACCO
American Machine & Foundry Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
United Cigarette Machine Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MISCELLANEOUS
Edward Maurer & Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, WOODWORKING
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
40 Canton Road
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Gillette Mfg. Co.,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

MEDICINES
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Merian, 11 Av. Edward VII
Dr. D. Jayne & Son
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MICROSCOPES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

MILK, TINNED
Bear Brand,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTOR CARS
Humber, Ltd.,
Scott Harding & Co.
Ford Cars & Trucks
Hudson Super-Six
Essex
Dodge & Seymour

MOTOR CAR SUPPLIES
Klaxon Horns,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTORCYCLES & ACCESSORIES
Excelsior Motorcycle Co.,
American Trading Co.

MOTOR TRUCKS
Bethlehem Trucks,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc. (Far Eastern Distributors)
Klasel—T. E. M. A.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Estey Organ Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Library Bureau,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Shaw-Walker Steel Files,
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.
L. & S. Filing Appliances,
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Macey & Co.,
United States Steel Furniture Co.,
American Trading Co.,
Art Metal Steel Furniture,
Barrounds Adding Machines,
Oliver Typewriters,
Ronco Duplicators & Copiers,
Reliable Safe & Lock Co.,
Victor Safe & Lock Co.,
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes,
Boston Pencil Sharpeners,
Venus Pencils,
Carbonum Ribbons & Carbons,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Remington Typewriters
Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper,
Steel Equipment Co.,
A. B. Dick Mimeograph Co.,
Dalton Addint Machine Co.,
Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

OPTICAL GOODS
American Optical Co.,
National Optical Co., 69 Nanking Rd.
Standard Optical Co.,
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.
Acme White Lead & Color Works,
Willits & Patterson
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China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Chas. H. Brown Paint Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Certain-teed Products Corporation
Truscon Laboratories,
American Trading Co.
Velutine—T. E. M. A.

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Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Impression and Manifold Papers
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Maurice O'Meara Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Typewriter & Ronco Paper,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Road.
B. Dieden & Co., Ltd.

PENS & PENCILS
Moore's Fountain Pens,
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.,
American Trading Co.

PERFUMERY
Malson de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Vinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

PHOTO SUPPLIES
Rexo Cameras,
Burke & James
American Trading Co.

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Catlin & Co., New York.
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Persian Commercial Co.

PRESSBOARD & INSULATING PAPER
Diamond State Fibre Co.
American Trading Co.

PRINTING SUPPLIES
Shanghai Press, Ltd.

PROJECTION LANTERNS
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Movette, Inc.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

PULLEYS
The Chinese S. K. F. Co., Ltd.

PUMPING MACHINERY
W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Gwynne's Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
Liberty steel Products Co.,
New York.
P. S. Erricson Shanghai Manager
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
Bamage Iron Works,
American Trading Co.

REFRIGERATORS
White Frost Refrigerator Co.,
American Trading Co.

ROOFING MATERIALS
A. B. C. and Paroda Roofing,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Carey Roofings,
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Weather-Compo } Certain-teed Products Corp.
Scout Roofings }
American Trading Co.

ROPE, STEEL
H.S. Newall & Son
Scott Harding & Co.

SAFES LOCKS & STR. RM. DOORS
Hatnes Safe Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Safe-Cabinet Co.,
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.
York Safe & Lock Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Y. & E. Record Safes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Reliable Safes & Locks
Victor Safes & Locks,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Lipa—T. E. M. A.

SANITARY FITTINGS
Trenton Potteries Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.

SHIPPING LINES
SS "Shawking" & "Wanli"
Jensien Transport Co.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
Apear Line
Eastern & Australia S. S. Co., Ltd.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

SKYLIGHTS
David Lupton Sons Co.
American Trading Co.

SOAP
Lever Bros., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Benjamin Brooke & Co., England
Hodgson & Simpson, Ltd.
R. S. Hudson, Ltd., England
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

STATIONERY
Crown Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co.
Whiting Paper Co. (Wise Stationery)
Chinese American Publishing Co.,

STEEL PRODUCTS
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
United States Steel Products Co.

STEEL, STRUCTURAL
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

STEEL WINDOWS & DOORS
J. G. Wilson Corporation
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

STERILIZERS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

STOVES-HEATING & COOKING
Southard-Robertson Co.
Mustard & Co.
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.

SUGAR OF MILK
National Milk Sugar Co.
American Trading Co.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road

SURVEYING & DRAFTING INST.
Wm. Ainsworth & Sons Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH APP.
Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ld, London.
China Mutual Trading Co.,
Stromberg Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

TILES
The Mosaic Tile Co.,
American Trading Co.

TOILET REQUISITES
Malson de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Durham Duplex Razor Co.
Lanman & Kemp (Florida Water)
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
Gillette Razors & Blades
Ponds Vanishing Cream
Ponds Extract
Ponds Cold Cream
Dodge & Seymour.

TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

TRUCKS, ELEVATING
The Barrett Cravens Co. (Multi Truck),
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

TYPEWRITERS
Corona Typewriters
Dodge & Seymour
Remington Typewriters,
Mustard & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Co,
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd
Oliver Typewriters
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Fox Baby Portable
National Portable
Rebuilt Typewriters-All Makes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

TYRES
Miller Tires
Dodge & Seymour
Racine Tire Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

"VASELINE" PREPARATIONS
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

VENTILATING EQUIPMENT
Blackman Export Co.
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
B. F. Sturtevant Co.
American Trading Co.

WATCHES & CLOCKS
"Westclox" "Big Ben" etc.
Mustard & Co.
Wm. L. Gilbert Clock Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Illinois Watch Co.
Ashida Engineering Co., Ltd.,
Waltham Watch Co.
American Trading Co.

WATERPROOFING PASTE
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

WATERWORKS SUPPLIES
Jewell Export Filter Co.
American Trading Co.
Pittsburgh Water Heater Co. (Auto. Htrs.)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.

WEIGHING MACHINES, SCALES
Buffalo Scale Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Howe Scale Co.
Mustard & Co.
Knowles Scale Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Henry Pooley & Son Ltd., Birmingham.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Fairbanks—T. E. M. A.

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President Hsu Pays Tribute To Y.M.C.A. In Message

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee of the United States and Canada.

Mr. S. Saito, the General Secretary of the National Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations in Japan.

Mr. Chang Po-ling, Chairman of the Conference.

Mr. D. Z. T. Yui, responding on behalf of the delegates.

Bishop L. H. Roots of Hankow gave an address on "Sacrifice."

PRESIDENT HSU'S MESSAGE

The night session was devoted to the "International Night" program. The grand master of ceremonies of the President's palace, Mr. Hwang Kai-wen, specially delegated by the President, presented his message of greeting. "If you want to have people of ability you must give them education. With educated people you can make the country prosperous. The Y.M.C.A. people realise this, therefore they are promoting their four-fold program. I, the President, have known them for many years and am always ready to help. This year is the 25th Anniversary, therefore I send the Grand Master of Ceremonies to represent me.

"Your members are the best men of the country possessed with enthusiasm. Therefore during these twenty-five years you have raised up men of ability. This does not only benefit China but also the world.

"I, the President, have great hope in the Association work."

PREMIER CHIN'S MESSAGE

Mr. Tseng I-chin, Councillor of the Cabinet, presented Premier Chin Yun-peng's message. He said the Premier had shown his support of "Y" work previously by contributing the membership fees of 100 students last fall during the membership campaign. The Premier wished him to say: "The Y.M.C.A. is considered one of the most effective organisations in society. I hope it and other similar organisations of the people will become more and more prosperous.

"I feel that the 25th Anniversary Convention has brought great lessons to China.

"The divisions of the country, north and south are purely governmental and political. There is no division of the Chinese people and this meeting of delegates from all sections is proof of the essential unity of the Chinese people."

Greetings from Tong Shao-yi, Wu Ting-fang and Sun Yat-sen were read to the assembly.

An address prepared by Mr. W. Lampson, British Charge, was then read by H. B. M. Consul-General Ker. The address referred to the historic origin of the Y.M.C.A. in England, the Association having been founded in 1844 by Sir George Williams. It has become a national movement in each country where it has gone and is now a national movement in China. But while it becomes national to each country, the principles and progress for which it stands are international in application. One can hope for the time when national barriers will be broken down and peoples can work together for the common good of the world. But the Association is making a helpful use of the national spirit in serving society.

DR. C. D. TENNEY'S GREETING

A message of greeting from the American Charge, Dr. C. D. Tenney, was read by Mr. E. P. Price, Vice-Consul in Peking. It follows in part:

"I was living in Tientsin when the Young Men's Christian Association was first established here under the guidance of my friend Mr. Galley, who was then really a young man. I notice that the name of the Association has a good deal of elasticity and that there are a good many young men still active in its work whose hair has become white. They do not seem out of place, however, for there is something about the Association that keeps men young in heart and mind, however, the body may show signs of age.

"The Christian religion, like all other religions, combines in itself several distinct features. There is the ceremonial side of the religion: the intellectual side embodied in the creed: and the humanitarian side illustrating the teaching of the founder of the religion regarding the unselfish devotion of the follower of the religion to the welfare of others. The effectiveness of the religion largely depends upon the emphasis given to these different elements.

CEREMONIAL SIDE

"1. A tendency to emphasise unduly the ceremonial side of the religion has always shown itself in the history of every religion in every age and in every country.

"These ceremonies are not elevating to the minds and spiritual natures of the worshippers but as bringing good luck or as making the worshippers right in their relations to little understood spiritual beings. The laziest method of laying up merit with these powers is undoubtedly the Thibetan and Mongolian Buddhista prayer wheels.

"The Christian religion has by no means escaped this unfortunate tendency. There are many jealous Christians whose daily life is unaffected by the example and humanitarian teachings of the hunter and yet consider themselves very exemplary Christians because they kneel and bow and cross themselves regularly throughout the elaborate ritual of the Greek or Latin services.

"The Protestant Church was founded as a protest against this emphasis of the ritual and ceremony in worship, and yet the Protestants have not escaped entirely the same evil in another form and have sometimes exalted religious decorum in a plain white room and sabbath observance in regular attendance to the Church as these were more important than the character of the man and his attitude toward others.

THE INTELLECTUAL SIDE

"The second point in which emphasis has been wrongly placed is upon the intellectual side of religion. All those who are familiar with Church history know how bitter have been the controversies over beliefs and creeds. Men have required their fellow men to agree with them absolutely in their views of doctrine.

"The orders have been made a part of the Church services and many have trusted to the efficiency of an intellectual belief to make them acceptable to Heaven.

"I find this fault with Confucianism as it is practised in China. Scholarship and ability to quote the noble sentiments of the classics have been accepted as sufficient for the Confucianist, and showing exemplifications of the "Chun tzu" in one's daily life, has not been required.

"I am glad to note that now there is a growing tendency to realise the mistakes of the past and to place the emphasis where it belongs in religion: i.e., upon character and sympathy and unselfishness in our dealings.

"My father was a Presbyterian minister and I can remember now there used to be an old school Presbyterian Church and a new school Presbyterian Church in the same town, so important did they consider the petty differences of belief that divided them.

The wings of the Church long since united and so little attention is paid to such matters now that it would be hard to find anyone capable of explaining clearly what were the doctrinal differences that separated the two religious camps.

CHANGE IN AMERICA

"The last time that I visited America I was much struck by the absence of doctrinal teaching in the churches and the substitution for it of the practical discussion of the questions that directly affect the welfare of our fellow men. The Young Men's Christian Association from its first organisation has been a leading influence in this transference of the emphasis in religious activities.

"The Association set out from the first to do good to the young men and it has accomplished its object. In emphasising the humanitarian side of religion the Association has also recognised the fact that the young men have not only the spiritual and intellectual natures but also a physical body that is not properly developed.

"So the Association school and the gymnasium have been organised together and young men have been saved from that contempt of the body that has always been the curse of the scholar and the present.

"I congratulate the association on the good that it has already done for the young men of China and wish for it a great success in the future."

MR. SAITO SPEAKS

One of the addresses which made a great impression on International night was that by S. Saito, who came to the Convention to represent Japan. In a short speech he pleaded that "the like-minded men in China and Japan work for the common good." He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Christian brethren: On behalf of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Japan, I wish to extend heartiest greetings to the Young Men's Christian Associations of China gathered in this notable Convention marking the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the beginning of your movement. The invitation from the national officers of your Association to attend this gathering was deeply appreciated for reasons which I need hardly dwell upon at this time. Just as the invitation was extended to us in the spirit of Christ, so we have come among you in like spirit and purpose.

BRINGS GREETINGS

"Furthermore on behalf of our National Committee I bring to you not only greetings but also our unstinted congratulations. The Young Men's Christian Association of China has achieved results during these years which, it is no exaggeration to say, are far beyond the expectations of its most sanguine founders. In proof thereof witness such a gathering as this with its numbers, its character and its widely ramified influence throughout the entire Republic. Here is cause for congratulation as well as profound gratitude. In it all is evidence that when men work together with God they rise above themselves and often achieve results not within their limited calculations.

"It is fitting that you should meet at such a time as this to review the past and to plan for the future in the light of present conditions. The world is confronted with grave problems of reconstruction along the whole line of human endeavor, religious, moral, social and political. These problems are not only grave. In many places they are fraught with danger. Their solution awaits the sympathetic touch of men whose characters bear the indelible imprints of Christlikeness, courage and intelligence. Such men it is the business of the Young Men's Christian Association to produce. If you fail in this in China, if we fail in this in Japan, we fail utterly and beyond hope of redemption."

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

"Take for example the relations between our two countries at this very moment, I need hardly confess to you that I touch upon the subject with fear and trembling. However in justice to you and in justice to a large group of Christian and other liberally minded men in my own country I am constrained to say just a word. It is this: we share in your concern and anxiety over the present situation, and although it is much to ask we beg to be honored with your confidence in order that like-minded men in the two countries may work together for the common good. Outside the Kingdom of God there is no realm in which this can even be hoped for. Here is a challenge to all of us.

"Just as you work for the China of tomorrow, we have chosen the Young Men's Christian Association as the instrumen whereby we would serve the cause of Christian brotherhood in the world. May we indeed unite to make it a worthy instrument, fearless, large-minded and uncompromising, one that bears increasingly the marks of the spirit of Christ."

Mr. Chang Po-ling, Chairman, commenting on Mr. Saito's speech, said: "Mr. Saito has come here and said this because he is a Christian, and he is able to say it to you because you are Christian."

OTHER MESSAGES

Messrs. Caskey and Wilcox, of the American and Canadian International committees then made short address to which David Z. T. Yui, National General Secretary responded. Mr. Yui emphasised the manner in which the Y.M.C.A. is transcending all political and sectional differences in the country, and not national difference alone but international as well, as evidenced by the speech of the Japanese National Secretary and the messages from all parts of the world. The reason for this transcendentalism, he said, was that no selfishness, party faction or ulterior motive are incorporated in the Association, while on the other hand, its spirit is that of service, love and sacrifice.

DR. STUART SPEAKS

Speaking on "Chinese Christian Leadership," Dr. J. L. Stuart, President of Peking University, said:

"We who have gathered for this convention are all followers of Jesus Christ. As such, we believe in the truth of His teachings and the spiritual power in Christianity to bring about a new order based on righteousness and love, and leading to all forms of social reconstruction and human progress. But when we speak of Christianity we are dealing with a mere abstraction. To become effective it must have a concrete embodiment and express itself in a living organism. Just as there can be no nation without a government, nor education without schools, so religion must have a church. Otherwise all the value which we see in Christianity—its ideals, its noble ethics, its dynamic power—can neither be preserved or propagated.

"But the Church as we see it in China today is weak and with but little influence on the nation's life. It is not growing very fast, and is failing to meet the opportunities that open before it, in so challenging a way. Many who admire Christ and recognise the value of Christianity have no interest in the Church. One fitting task for this convention would be to study the cause and the remedy for this state of things.

CHINA OF TOMORROW

"We have been thinking in this convention of the 'China of Tomorrow.' I do not know what the China of Tomorrow will be. Whether this country is to progress or perish, whether it will remain poor and weak, or become strong and prosperous. But I do know that it depends chiefly on the young men and women of China and very largely perhaps upon the Christian young men and women. Now let us think of the Church of tomorrow.

"This, too, depends mainly upon China's own young men and women and wholly upon those who are Christians. Is it to be a glorious Church worthy of Christ our Lord and of China, our native land, or will it continue to have only a small part in the present advance or failure which all phases of Chinese life are facing? Not only so, but the China of tomorrow, as we will all agree, is intimately involved in the Church of tomorrow. Is there, therefore, any greater service that any young man can render his country than to serve the Church? I want to speak to you of the surpassing opportunity and the imperative need of educated Chinese leadership for the Church and shall gather these thoughts under two heads.

CHALLENGE TO YOUNG MEN

"(1) Intellectual: There is a call to interpret Christian truth in harmony with present day scientific and philosophical thought and adapted to Chinese psychology; to separate the abiding and essential elements of Christian truth from the accretions which have been formed during its spread among Western nations; to master the principles that will guide in forming a Church at once truly Chinese and yet retaining all the teachings and beliefs without which it would cease to be loyal to its Master, and able to represent him. Foreign missionaries cannot accomplish this. It requires a high order of Chinese scholarship combined with genuine religious experience. The New Thought Movement, which is sweeping through student circles, and with much of which we Christians can sympathise, is another challenge to the best young men among you to undertake to witness for Christian belief.

CHINA IS CORRUPT

"(2) Inspirational: China of today is politically weak and corrupt and is suffering from every sort of moral wrong and social evil. Economic conditions are getting worse and dangers of all sorts threaten the country.

"Men are needed to enter government, educational, commercial and industrial life, and by applying the spirit of Christian service and brotherly love to reform and reconstruct the country.

"The Christian minister does none of these things but he furnishes the incentive to them all.' His task is to reclaim men from lives of selfishness and sin and to inspire them to continuous service for others, and to furnish the motive power for all the great reforms and advances of which the young men of today are dreaming.

"With the vision of a prophet he indicates what should be done and furnishes the spiritual energy for its accomplishment. He thus makes the Church the great agency which our Lord intended it should be for bringing about a veritable Kingdom of God in China.

"In view of this two-fold service, having to do with the very foundations and springs of action, why should a young man hesitate because there are hardships and sacrifices? Do not these constitute the greater appeal.

"Believe that the Church of the future, like the China of the future, is going to be different from the one that we know today and help to make it such. If you decide to give yourself to this holy service, let it be for you a great venture of faith.

"And for all of us, may one result of this great convention be a Church as we want it to be, and into a larger effort to secure the highest type of Chinese leaders."

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying power, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them wilfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEFFA, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"For several years I recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."
A. F. PEBLER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
EDWARD PARRISH, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children, in fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Soft, Restful Light for Weak, Tired Eyes

Do you suffer from headache as the result of eye-strain? Then you should install

Veluria ILLUMINATING GLASSWARE

Unshaded light sources are too strong for the eye to work under, and proper diffusion is necessary to protect its delicate mechanism. Veluria lighting fixtures produce a soft light throughout the entire room—bright, even, restful.

Ideal for homes, offices, stores, public buildings, show windows, and other places where utility and appearance in lighting fixtures are desirable.

Wiring Installations—G E Edison Lamps — Electrical Fittings

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Electrical Showroom
1A Yuen Ming Yuen Road Tel. Central 778
Shanghai
V14

KODAK ALBUMS

Large variety, prices from 30 cts. upwards.

Burr 2 Broadway

National Thrift

One of the most encouraging and beneficial results of the war has been the tremendous boost-up given to both National and Individual Thrift. Read, learn and inwardly digest how we can assist you in your Individual Thrift. You all do, or should, use ELECTRIC LIGHT.

If so, you must use ELECTRIC LAMPS.

THIS IS WHERE WE COME IN. We are selling our new consignment of lamps, at prices 25 per cent. less than former prices.

Buy Our Lamps and Save Your Money

Our present prices are as follows:—

16, 25, 32, 50 C.P. 200 V.	Tls. $0.30 each
100 C.P. 200 V.	Tls. 1.10 each
200 C.P. 200 V.	Tls. 2.20 each
400 C.P. 200 V. ½ Watt	Tls. 2.15 each

Prompt Attention to Telephone Orders
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 283.

O.V.B. OREGON VERY BEST

LOGANBERRY JUICE
Serve it for Luncheon, Dinner or Dance

Gande, Price Co., Agents

CAFE PARISIEN

for

High Class LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS AND SUPPERS

Our celebrated

JAZZ ORCHESTRA

Plays in the Ball-room for Dancing every evening

and on

THURSDAYS

for

Tea Dansants from 5.15 p.m. sharp to 7.15 p.m.

We serve a business men's tiffin for 75 cents

F. Davies
Managing Director

Avenue Edouard VII

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

USE PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"

Applied by our Contracting Department

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC., SOLE AGENTS
8B Kiangse Road, Shanghai (and at Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Harbin) Phone: Central 108

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1920

Shanghai Race Club

2nd EXTRA RACE MEETING, 1920
Saturday, 10th April.

There will be
A Steeplechase (First Race)
A Hurdle Race
Two Handicaps
and
6 Other Races.

The Races will commerce at 1.15 prompt.

ADMISSION

Tickets giving admission to the Grand Stand and Members' Enclosure may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Price .....$1 each

Badges giving admission to the unreserved part of the enclosure may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., or at the gate

Price .....$1 each

Tiffins, teas and refreshments will be obtainable at the course after 12.15 p.m.
for members and grand stand ticket holders
in the coffee room.
For the public
in the public refreshment room

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
28879

Cercle Sportif Francais

The Committee have appointed Messrs. Seth, Mancell and Co., No. 7 Avenue Edouard VII, the Club's Accountants, to whom all outstanding accounts due by the Club should be sent.

P. TISSEAU,
Hon. Treasurer.
28878

Lost Native Bank Orders

No. 2806, Tls. 603, No. 2806 Tls. 246.10, No. 2812 Tls. 359.10, No. 2813 Tls. 258.90, No. 2814 Tls. 361, No. 2816 Tls. 337.35, issued by Sui Chong Bank (瑞和莊), No. 1565 Tls. 2067, issued by Poo An Bank (普安莊), No. 641 Tls. 7.400, issued by Ching Cheng Bank (慶成莊), No. 1837 Tls. 7047.35, issued by Sing Cheng Bank (信成莊), all due on the 18th day of 2nd moon.

Having registered their loss at the said Banks, the public is hereby warned against accepting the same, as said native bank orders have been declared null and void.

Abeichi Kabushiki-Kaisha
ZEE SAEY CHIENG.
徐才全
28844

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We beg to notify the Public and our customers that we have removed our offices from No. 52, Bubbling Well Road to The Ben Building first floor Rooms No. 8A., 8B., 8C., and 8D., No. 25, Avenue Edward VII, with occupation from the 6th April, 1920.

THE FRANCO-ASIATIC TRADING CO.,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1920.
28793

MA CHANG KEE

(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

Address:
No. 76, Rue Brodie A Clarke,
French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.
27451

Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited will be held at the Office of the General Managers, 6 Kiukiang Road, on Thursday, the 15th day of April, 1920, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 31st day of March, 1920 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 12th day of April, 1920, both days inclusive, for the purpose of Registering those entitled to the New Ordinary Shares.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Offices not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
28877

Shanghai to Foochow

Foochow:—The San Peh Co.'s Steamer Ningshin, Capt. Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Sunday, the 11th Inst., at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 16A, Peking Road. Tel. Freight C. 1520 and Passage C. 3283.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE MASSACHUSETTS CONSTITUTION A. F. & A. M.

China Masonic District

A Special Communication of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE will be held at the Masonic Temple, No. 30, The Bund, on Saturday, the 10th April, 1920, at 5:40 p.m., for the purpose of installing Rt. Wor. Bro. JOHN R. HYKES as DISTRICT GRAND MASTER. All Master Masons are cordially invited to attend.

By Order,
Wm. COHEN,
Dist. Grand Secretary.
28876

The Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers of the Company, No. 2 Kiukiang Road, on Wednesday, the 28th April, 1920, at 4 p.m., when the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1919, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 28th April, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1920.
28857

3rd ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT

for the benefit of the

INSTITUTION FOR THE CHINESE BLIND

at the

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Saturday Matinee, April 10th
Monday Evening, April 12th

Splendid programmes by the best local talent and by the pupils of the Institution.
28792

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.

EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time

AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

HEIDSIECK'S
MONOPOLE
(RED TOP)
THE CHAMPAGNE MOST FAVOURED
THE MOST FAVOURED CHAMPAGNE
THE BEST-KNOWN CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD
IS
HEIDSIECK'S
MONOPOLE
(RED TOP)

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
China, Japan, Korea, Formosa Etc.

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

APRIL

DEPOSITS

carrying interest at 7% per annum, will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, No. 24a Kiangse Road

on
Thursday, April 1
and from
Tuesday, April 6
to
Friday, April 9
both days inclusive

28772

Tel. C. 2768
PROF. I. K. SETO
TURKISH-BATH
and
Massage Establishment
Cor. of Nanking and Szechuen Rd.
Practised 15 years in U.S.A.
Practised 3 years in Shanghai

Kailan Mining Administration Household Coal

On and after March 9th the price of Household Coal will be $13.00 per ton delivered to private houses only within the Settlement limits. Apply, cash with order, Household Coal Department, No. 1 Jinkee Road.
28764

MUSK

(TONQUIN)

When you are interested in Musk and are prepared to pay for samples, Please write to Box 474 care of The China Press.

KINGMAN & BROS.

How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

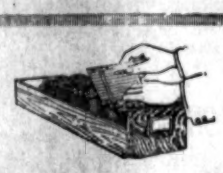
Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—

(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filling with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 46, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI



At Your Fingers' Ends

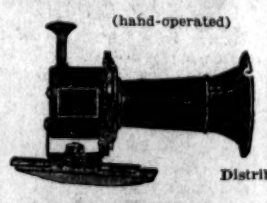
THAT'S where you want the important facts and details of your business.

Let us show you the newest methods of card record keeping for your work. We handle cards, indexes, cabinets and complete systems for every kind of business.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road,
Shanghai
Phone
Central 4778

Stewart WARNING SIGNAL

(hand-operated)



is the superior of any hand-operated horn made, no matter what the price may be. It always makes them PAY ATTENTION!

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

O.V.B.

OREGON'S VERY BEST LOGANBERRY JUICE

Gande, Price & Co., Agents

Have you any
STOCK LOTS IN SHANGHAI
which you cannot sell? Send sample and quotations to the
Yuen Fung Trading Co., Tientsin. They will sell them for you
28712

DENNISTON & SULLIVAN
GIVING UP BUSINESS
OWING TO EXPIRATION OF LEASE
COMPULSORY SALE
GENUINE REDUCTIONS
to clear Stock

Sporting Ammunition	$6.50 per 100
Remington (Model 10), Underwood and Monarch Typewriters	at $105.00
Winchester Rifles	at $75.00
Sporting Guns from	$55.00
Cameras, etc. at cost	

INSPECTION INVITED

Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Tenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held today, the 8th day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m., at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, China.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of April, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
28503

The Semambu Estates, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 105 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, TODAY 8th day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th April, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 24th March, 1920.
28596

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that Mr. Norman Hubert Rutherford has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

W. G. WORCESTER & CO.
Stock & Share Brokers.
No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai,
April 2nd, 1920.
28789

NAAMLOOZE VENOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 29th April, 1920.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents
Shanghai, 6th March, 1920.
28274

WANTED

Reliable Japanese woman for sewing and washing.

Apply
"VANCOUVER LODGE"
134 Sinza Road
27740

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

PROFESSIONAL

FRENCH taught to children or adults by experienced young French lady. Apply to Box 503, THE CHINA PRESS.
28880

ENGLISH lessons given by experienced American teacher (university graduate), at reasonable rates. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.
28836

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

APARTMENTS

TO LET
From April 15th, a furnished frontroom with verandah and bathroom. Apply No. 14 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. No. 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board - Residence
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, from April 1st, a comfortable attic-flat, comprising two large rooms, a small room, modern bathroom, and large landing. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, with board, in western addition, on tramway lines, a large comfortable furnished room with bath and verandah, southern exposure. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS. 28815.

TO LET, to an American couple or lady, pleasant front room, with private bath and board, in private family. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.
28865 A. 11

TO LET, furnished house, Western district, large garden, tennis lawn, garage, stabling, all modern convenience, for 5 or 6 months from 1st May. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.
28859

TO LET, in Western district, a room furnished and with bath. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.
28853 A. 9

FOR RENT, room and board, hot and cold water, Telephone. Apply 49 Bubbling Well Road.
28855 A. 11

TO LET, furnished room with board, private bath, good locality. Please apply 28 Carter Road.
28813.

SITUATIONS WANTED

STENOGRAPHER, 25, American, six years experience, desires position. A. 1 references. Apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.
28873 A. 9

YOUNG MAN, American, recently arrived Shanghai, wishes position. Has a ten years' from-the-bottom-up business experience, accounting, general office work, selling. Two years in the Orient. Can furnish references. Apply to Box 502, THE CHINA PRESS.
28875 A. 11

YOUNG EURASIAN desires change. Expert general office assistant, traveller, translator and salesman. Best references. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.
28861 A. 8

YOUNG LADY seeks position as steno-typist. Beginner, with some experience. Understands general office routine. Open for immediate engagement. Please apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.
28850

WANTED, a position as clerk. Has had many years experience in import, bookkeeping, etc. Good references. Apply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.
28853 A. 9

BRITISH lady, many years experience in general sales, considered a keen buyer, desirous of position, with good firm. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.
28811 A. 8

AMERICAN-CHINESE requires employment as accountant, shipping clerk, salesman, engineer or general office assistant. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS.
28828 A.8.

AN EXPERIENCED compradore wants to join a realiable import or export firm. Apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.
28803 A. 9.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BOARD and residence wanted by business gentleman, with private family. State monthly terms and particulars to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.
28867 A. 14

AMERICAN gentleman would like board and lodging in American family. French or International concession. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.
28871 A. 10

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, steno-typist; also willing to do office work. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.
28872 A. 10

HOUSE boy wanted, honest and willing, references required. Apply 50 Range Road.
28883 A. 9

WANTED, first class steno-typist. Salary Taels 175. Young man acquainted local conditions preferred. Apply in own handwriting, giving record experience and nationality, Grace China Co., 36 Kiangse Road.

WANTED, Representative, foreigner, male or female with good education, permanent or temporary employment. Opportunity to see China. Commission. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.
28856 A. 9

MISCELLANEOUS

ANYBODY willing either to take over a good school or to buy all the furniture therefrom, should apply immediately to K988 Boone Road, or Haining Road, Ta Yuen Fong.
28860 A. 8

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.
28764

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE to highest bidder, genuine autograph letter from Charlie Chaplin. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.
28866 A. 8

FOR SALE, one "Berliet" Limousine in good condition and running order, owner just having gone home. For particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Company, Ltd., Motor Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642 and 1643.
28882 A. 10

WANTED to purchase, two to four mow of land, suitable for a residence, French concession or vicinity of Yuyuen or Hart Roads, or Hongkew Park. Apply to Box 504, THE CHINA PRESS.
28881 A. 14

FOR SALE, one Commercial Geography and China Gazetteer, one set Encyclopedia Britannica 29 volumes complete, 11th edition, bound in half-leather and printed on India paper, good as new. Any reasonable offer accepted. Owner going home. Apply to Box 473 THE CHINA PRESS. 28823.

MOTOR CAR wanted, touring or roadster preferred. Please state price and full particulars. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.
28851 A. 8

FOR SALE, one Paige six-cylinder five-seater touring car in good condition. Owner going home. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.
28855

HUDSON touring car, newly painted, excellent running condition, good tyres. See this and make an offer. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.
28863

FOR SALE, second-hand cotton mill machinery, 23,500 ring spindles. Excellent condition, best make. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.
28839 A. 8

A BEAUTIFUL tone Bluthner medium grand piano for sale practically new. Owner going home. Price Tls. 800 only. A rare opportunity to music-lover. For inspection, please Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, kodak camera, No. 3A, postcard size, with Tessar lens and optimo or similar shutter. New or secondhand. Lowest price to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.
28779 A.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 9

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
F. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Hankow	New York	Tavoy
Hongkong	Peking	(Lower Burma)
Iloilo	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Poudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STAHR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,060,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	**Kup. Tls. 3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudrean.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital . .$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,983.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ... Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Fr. 12,027,950

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 12 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 21 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts: Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $91,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus U.S.$10,000,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $450,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
332 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Philippines	
Shanghai	Manila	
Peking	Cebu	
Tientsin		
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements	
Hankow	Singapore	
Hongkong		
Canton	Dominican Republic	
Manchuria	Santo Domingo	
Harbin		
India	San Pedro de Macoris	
Bombay		
Calcutta	Sanchez	
Rangoon		
Japan	Santiago	
Yokohama		
Kobe	Puerto Plata	
Java		
Batavia	Panama	
Soerabaya	Panama	
	Colon	

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay	
Buenos Aires	Montevideo	
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela	
Rosario	Caracas	
	Maracaibo	
Belgium	Siberia	
Antwerp	Vladivostok	
Brussels		
Spain	Italy	
Madrid	Genoa	
Barcelona		
Brazil	Porto Rico	
Bahia	San Juar	
Pernambuco		
Porto Alegre	Colombia	
Rio de Janeiro	Medellin	
Santos		
Sao Paulo	Russia	
	Moscow	
Chile	Petrograd	
Santiago		
Valparaiso	South Africa	
	Cape Town	
Ponce		
Porto Rico	Trinidad	
	Port of Spain	

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

T. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華儲蓄銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 54,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents;
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephones: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephones: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya Canada, etc.		

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. HEATH Manager.
18 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1323

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING AND TIENTSIN

SIXTH ITALIAN CONSOLIDATED 5% LOAN 1920

We are in receipt of cable advices from Rome to the effect that period of subscription to these Bonds has been extended one month, or until April 10th.

This will give an opportunity to those who have not yet invested in these Bonds to invest and to those who have invested to invest more.

The rate of exchange is very favorable at the present and the issue price of Lire 87.50 being still in effect these Bonds should offer a very attractive investment.

Bonds are in denominations of Lire 100 or multiples thereof and yield 5% interest on the par value which is 5.71% on the issue price.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York — Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO, PARIS, TOKYO, SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

AS a customer of this institution, you are entitled to the best business advice, all the facilities, and convenience of the Bank.

WE shall be pleased to meet you personally, and render you every possible assistance.

YOUR business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness and courtesy.

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on April 6, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-24
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	30-40
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	18-20
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	60-80
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	22-24
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	60-65
Woodcock	each	45-50
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-20
Bananas	„	7-8
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-25
Oranges	per lb.	10-14
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	12-14
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	2-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	15-18
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-50
Onions	„	12-14
Parsnips	per bunch	3-8
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$4.00-4.50
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	1-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$3.80
Flour, Australian	„	$3.50
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.50
Rice	200 lb.	$8.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector,

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised	Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed	„ 150,000,000
Capital paid up....	„ 75,000,000
Reserve	„ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PEANOTTE.

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS

BRANCHES:
Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Gengrale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$2,000,000
Paid up Capital	2,000,000
Reserve Fund	200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Venezuela	Mar.	3
Standard Arrow	Mar.	9
Nile	Mar.	10
Stanley Dollar	Mar.	13
Tenyo Maru	Mar.	14
West Sequana	Mar.	18
Ecuador	Mar.	28
West Harts	Mar.	29
Nanking	Mar.	29
China	Mar.	31
Shinyo Maru	Apr.	4
West Ira	Apr.	5
Satanta	Apr.	6
For Tacoma		
Africa Maru	Mar.	10
For Seattle		
Kashima Maru	Mar.	2
Wheatland Montana ..	Mar.	17
Fushimi Maru	Mar.	21
Tajima Maru	Apr.	1
Elkton	Apr.	3
Miikesan Maru	Apr.	6
Hwahwu	Apr.	7
For Portland		
Abercos	Mar.	26
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia ..	Mar.	14
Empress of Japan	Apr.	1
Monteagle	Apr.	3
For New York		
Tottori Maru	Mar.	10
Melville Dollar	Mar.	19
Toyohashi Maru	Mar.	28
Winyah	Apr.	2
For London etc.		
Atsuta Maru	Mar.	2
Kashmir	Mar.	4
Shidzuoka Maru	Mar.	15
Pembrokeshire	Mar.	17
Hyson	Mar.	20
Banca	Apr.	1
Kaga Maru	Apr.	1
Andes Maru	Apr.	4
For Liverpool		
Hector	Mar.	18
For Sabang (Netherland)		
Scotland Maru	Apr.	6
For Copenhagen		
Chile	Mar.	21
For Hamburg		
Dakar Maru	Apr.	3
For Genoa		
Glenariffe	Mar.	4
For Marseilles		
Commandant Mages ..	Mar.	4
Amazone	Mar.	10
Paul Lecat	Apr.	1
For Trieste		
Pilsna	Mar.	26
For Bombay		
Dunera	Mar.	13
For Calcutta		
Japan	Mar.	11
Madras	Mar.	29
For Saigon		
West Irmo	Mar.	23
For Singapore		
Texas Maru	Mar.	5
Orteric	Mar.	6
Methven	Mar.	18
For Java		
Tjibodas	Apr.	4

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$500 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 425 B.
North China	Tls. 160
Union of Canton .	Hk. 180
Yangtsze	$235 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 19
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$188
Hongkong Fire ..	$306 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$208 B.
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	225/-
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 50 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 34½ B
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 24
Oriental Cons. ...	25/-
Tsub	$1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	Tls. 156 B.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 131
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 27½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 142½
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 84 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 58¼
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 64
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 14 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 720
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 400 B.
Oriental	Tls. 305
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 400
Kungyik	Tls. 69½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 47½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
Chiza Sugar	Tls. 205 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 16 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 80 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 12 S.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	Tls. 87½ B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$7
Weeks	Tls. 11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19 B.
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5½ B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 11 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8 S.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3 B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 11 B.
Padang	Tls. 7½
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 3 B.
Permata	Tls. 1 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semamba	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 4 B.
Shanghai Kiebang .	Tls 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 9½ B.
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 0.80 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.30 B.
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 11½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 63½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 74
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 93

S. Sellers. Ba. Sales. B. Buyers.

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PARIS EXCHANGE
(French Wireless Service)

Paris, April 6.—Exchange quotations:

London	59.67
New York	14.75
Belgium	107
Spain	266.50
Italy	71(?)
Rumania	20.25
Switzerland	269.50
French War Loans:	
3 percent	57.70
4 percent 1917	71.20
4 percent 1918	70.85
5 percent	88.40

FRENCH MARKETS
(French Wireless Service)

Paris, April 6.—Market quotations:

Lyons, April 6:

Raw Silks:

Cevennes	—
Italy	—
Syria	—
Japan	415
China	470
Canton	365

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 7, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 7/0 = Tls. 2.86
@ exch. 73.8 = Mex. $3.87

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 140¾ = Tls. 0.71
@ 73.8 = Mex. $0.96

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 73.5125

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 172

Bar Silver 993 touch ... Tls. 111

Copper Cash per tael Tls. 187.000

Native Interest ..... Tls. 10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	72d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Market Rate of Discount:	
3 m/s.	—
4 m/s.	—
6 m/s.	—
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 59.67
Ex., New York on London	T.T. G.$4.01¾

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	7/0
London	Demand	7/0¼
India	Tls.	294½
Paris	T.T.	2100
Paris	Demand	2103
New York	T.T.	140½
New York	Demand	140¾
Hongkong	T.T.	68½
Japan	T.T.	34
Batavia	T.T.	353½

Bank's Buying Rates

London .... 4 m/s. Cdts.	7/4½
London .... 4 m/s. Docy.	7/4¾
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts.	7/5¾
London .... 6 m/s. Docy.	7/6
Paris ..... 4 m/s.	2250
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy.	151¼

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 7/2 = Sh. Tls. 27.91

G.$50 @ exch. 143 = Sh. Tls. 34.97

Fr. 250 @ exch. 2145 = Sh. Tls. 11.66

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 8,400 ..... = Tls. 100
" 100 ..... = Mex. $1.63

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 15,000 ..... = Tls. 100
" 100 ..... = Mex. $0.90

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100 Old Roubles		$1.50
"	" New	"	$ .90
Selling:	" Old	"	$1.60
"	" New	"	$1.00

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls.	2.44	@ 7/4¼	£1
"	1	@ 2163	Fr. 24.10
"	0.64	@ 141¼	Gold $1
"	1	@ 32½	Yen. 3.43
"	1	@ 314½	Rs. 3.50
"	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
"	1	@ —	Roubles —

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, April 7, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Langkats (Com.) Tls. 16.50
New Eng. Tls. 27.75

UNOFFICIAL

S'hai Docks Tls. 137.00 June

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, April 7, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 28.70 April
Tls 29.50 May
Tls. 30.20 June

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill Ltd.
Tls. 46.50 April
Tls. 48.00 May
Tls. 50.00 June

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 53.00 April
Tls. 52.50 May
Tls. 52.50 June

Nisshi Bosoki Kaisha
Tls. 14.00 April
Tls. 14.80 May
Tls. 14.80 June

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 61.00 April
Tls. 61.20 May
Tls. 61.60 June

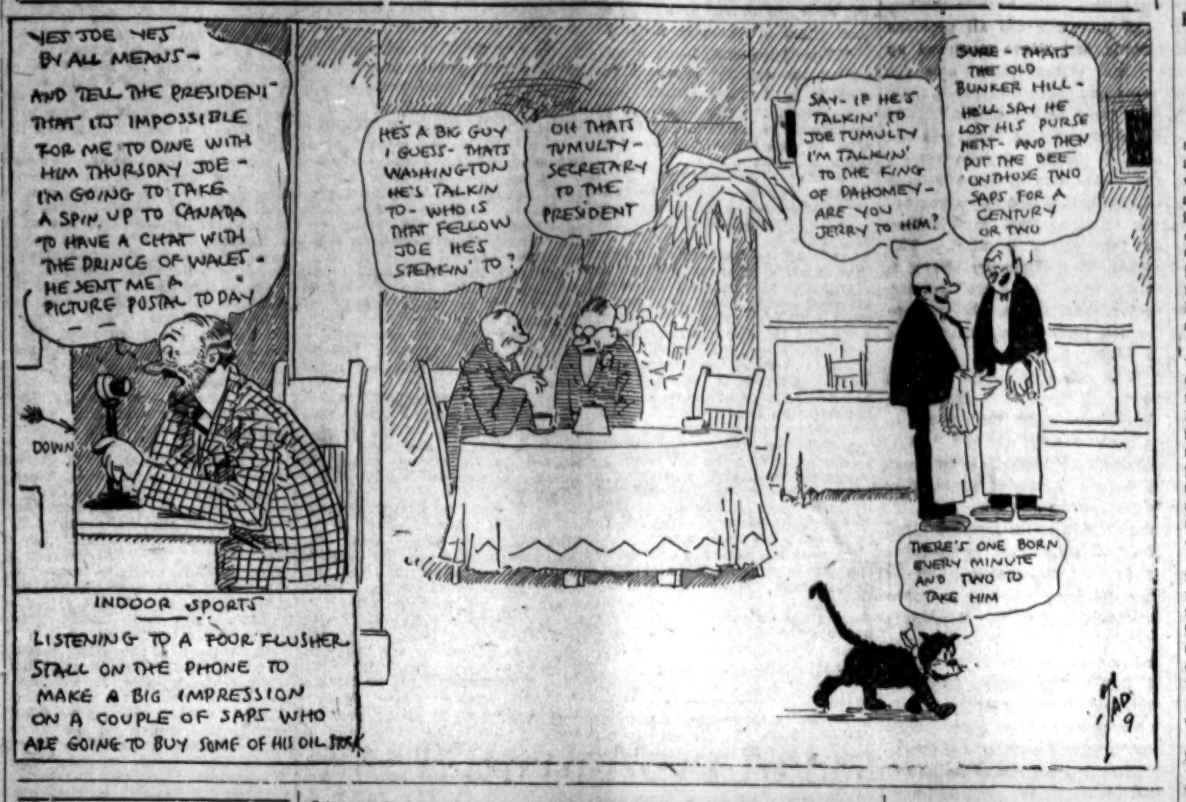
Local Yarn for Standard, 16's
Tls. 188.50 April
Tls. 191.00 May
Tls. 192.50 July
Tls. 192.00 August
Tls. 193.50 September

Local Yarn for Standard 20's
Tls. 221.50 June
Tls. 220.80 July

Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 212.30 April
Tls. 212.00 May
Tls. 211.50 June

Tungchow Cotton
Tls. 33.10 August

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


YES JOE YES BY ALL MEANS— AND TELL THE PRESIDENT THAT IT'S IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO DINE WITH HIM THURSDAY JOE— I'M GOING TO TAKE A SPIN UP TO CANADA TO HAVE A CHAT WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES— HE SENT ME A PICTURE POSTAL TODAY
HE'S A BIG GUY I GUESS— THAT'S WASHINGTON HE'S TALKIN TO— WHO IS THAT FELLOW JOE HE'S SPEAKIN' TO?
OH THAT'S TUMULTY— SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT
SAY— IF HE'S TALKIN' TO JOE TUMULTY I'M TALKIN' TO THE KING OF DAHOMEY— ARE YOU JERRY TO HIM?
SURE— THAT'S THE OLD BUNKER HILL— HE'LL SAY HE LOST HIS PURSE NEXT— AND THEN PUT THE BEE ON THOSE TWO SAPS FOR A CENTURY OR TWO
THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE AND TWO TO TAKE HIM
DOWN
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A FOUR FLUSHER STALL ON THE PHONE TO MAKE A BIG IMPRESSION ON A COUPLE OF SAPS WHO ARE GOING TO BUY SOME OF HIS OIL STOCK
TAD '20

Rubber Outputs

	Feb.	Mar.
Alma	23,000	20,700
Amherst	2,211	
Anglo-Dutch ..	92,000	
Anglo-Java	203,200	
Ayer Tawah ...	29,846	32,170
Batu Anam ...	26,058	23,566
Bukit Toh-Alang.	12,400	9,000
Bute	17,200	17,800
Chempedak ..	11,700	
Chemor	22,422	24,918
Cheng	16,012	
Consolidated ..	52,300	
Dominion	40,032	37,500
Gula Kalumpong	136,000	120,000
Java Consolidated	79,800	
Kamunting	25,175	
Kapala	—	9,592
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	9,850	
Kota Bahroe ..	37,807	
Kroewoek	54,700	
Langkat	62,199	57,430
Padang	15,000	
Permata	6,922	
Pengkalan ...	—	..
Repah	11,000	
Samagaga	23,200	
Semambu	18,698	17,006
Senawang	14,557	
See Kee	—	—
Shanghai-Seremban	13,770	
Shanghai-Kelantan	17,750	17,800
Shanghai-Pahang	14,842	19,620
Shanghai-Klebang	12,659	10,662
Shanghai-Sumatra	58,130	58,450
Sua Manggis ..	—	—
Sungala	7,964	7,360
Sungei Duri ...	27,931	27,123
Taiping	9,000	
Tanah Merah ..	27,400	21,600
Tebong	65,000	
Ulobri	4,866	5,725
Ziangbe	64,900	

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland, Fearon and Brand write as follows in their Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, April 7:

Exchange:—After a rise of ½d. to 72⅝d., the London price of Silver declined to 72—i.e. ⅛d. lower than last week's closing quotation. The New York-London cross-rate at $4.04 shows a rise of 15½ points and our local rates for T.T. on London and T.T. on America have been adjusted, the former showing a drop of 5d. against a fall of only 3 G.$ in the latter. At the close the market is weak, the Banks inclined to buy, no doubt due to the increasing stock of silver available.

The local stock of sycee, Bar Silver, Mexican and Chinese Dollars totals approximately Tls. 59,150,000, a rise of Tls. 6,650,000 since last week, mainly due to fresh arrivals of bar silver.

The stocks stand as follows:

Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 43,659,000.

Mexican and Chinese Dollars $21,280,000.

United States Silver Dollars $1,003,000.

Hankow Market

Hankow, March 31, 1920.

Finance and Money Market

There were few Bills offering during the week under review, but the demand for Gold Dollar remittance was fair on the 26th and 27th, while that for Sterling remittance was poor. Taels T.T. on Shanghai, Chinese Market, rose to 96.6. Foreign Banks imported and their rate rose to 96.85-97 Dollars rose from 70.7-70.9 to 70.8-71 and closed steady. Interest 10 percent. Changsha Exchange Nominal.

IMPORTS

Piece Goods:—There is still a good demand for stock Whites and Greys. Forward business is stagnant.

Yarn:—The market is dull and prices offering are considerably under Shanghai levels. Clearances moderate.

EXPORTS

The market remains about the same as last reported.

Far Eastern News Notes

World's Largest Rice Mill To Be Installed In East

The Bangkok Times of March 12 says:

While the milling of rice in bulk is not feasible at present in Bangkok owing to the shortage of paddy, other rice growing countries are in the fortunate position of requiring to put down further mills to deal with their crops. The order for what will be one of the largest rice mills in the world capable of dealing with about 1,000 coyans of paddy per day has just been placed with Messrs. Douglas and Grant, Ltd., of Burmah. This company is the largest existing concern manufacturing such machinery and has many orders on hand for mills in all parts of the world. This company is also manufacturing large seed and copra crushing and oil extracting plants.

Oil For Fuel Plan Of B. I. Fleet, Is Report

According to the Malay Mail of March 17:

Lord Inchcape, who is at present in India, is said to be contemplating certain developments in the British India Steam Navigation Service, and in this connection he will be paying a visit to Singapore shortly. Among the changes, it is understood, is the substitution of liquid fuel for coal on vessels of the B. I. fleet.

Preparation Is Made For Cremation Of Queen-Mother

Says a Bangkok paper:

Preparations are now in active progress for the cremation of the remains of Her late Majesty the Queen Mother. The Royal Phria Mane is in course of erected upon the Royal Palza and the antique funeral car is in the hands of a local firm of engineers, being got ready for the final procession. It is stated that the rites in connection with the cremation will extend from May 21 to June 1, while the cremation itself will take place on Monday, May 24, when the body will be conveyed in state from the Chakri Palace to the Phria Mane and the pyre lighted by His Majesty in the evening.

New Cotton Mill Planned At Tientsin

The Tientsin Evening News of April 3 says:

Mr. Chow Tse-tsi, Ex-Minister of Financp, is planning to found a cotton factory with large capital. He has already bought about 100 mow of land at Chen Tangchwang in Tientsin for the factory premises.

Talat-Noi Priests Murdered In Temple

The Bangkok Times of March 18 says:

Two Chinese monks and a caretaker of the Chow Su-kong joss temple at Talat-Noi, were brutally done to death at about two o'clock this morning. It is stated that yesterday another Chinese monk, ordinarily residing at the Hokien cemetery, came to pass the night at the Talat-Noi temple, and that he cannot now be found. Another statement is to the effect that a boy, a nephew of one of the dead monks, was a witness of the murder.

Later.—Reports indicate that robbers committed the crimes to obtain gold in the possession of one of the priests.

Elephant Runs Amuk And Kills Five Persons

Says the Siam Observer:

Details are just to hand of a shocking occurrence which took place near Kummathur, Travancore, on February 16. Quite suddenly and without any warning, an elephant belonging to a wealthy landholder got out of control and gored to death its mahout and attendants. The elephant then made straight for the house of its owner taking, curiously enough, a straight path through the intervening gardens, and killing four persons en route. Several mahouts tried to bring the animal under control, and one of them was killed in the attempt. Finally some ryots of Aniperur in the Carunapally taluk brought the beast under control.

Telephone Service At Tokio To Be Extended

We learn from the the Tajsho Nichi Nichi, says the Japan Chronicle, that the Communications Department has plans for a big extension of the telephone service to be carried into effect during the next eight years beginning with the next fiscal year (from April 1) at the estimated cost of Y.337,000,000.

According to Mr. B. Sonoda, the Chief of the Telephone Engineering Bureau of the Department, the present number of subscribers of Tokio is to be increased to 152,000; Osaka to 91,000; Kyoto to 30,000; Yokohama to 21,000; Kobe to 31,000; Nagoya to 28,000 and the other places to 327,000. The above figures show the proportion of 49 subscribers per 1,000 population for Tokio; Osaka of 44; Kobe of 43; while others come to a rate of 40 or so. In 1913 the proportion in London, says Mr. Sonoda, stood at 21 subscribers per 1,000 inhabitants. As to the resources for the purpose, a loan is to be raised. By 1926, Mr. Sonoda continues, Kobe will have six telephone exchanges, including the present three to deal with the proposed extension, the sites for the new three being at Hyogo, Minatogawa and Fukiai.

The present Central Exchange is to be converted into an administrative office. The city of Kobe now contains 9,100 or so subscribers, which are to be increased to 31,000. The Communications Department is at present studying the auto-exchange system now in vogue sometimes in America and occasionally Europe.

The present 40 telephone circuits between Osaka and Kobe are to be increased to 100.

Funds Are Raised At Tientsin For Factory

Says the April 3 issue of the Tientsin Evening News:

In view of the shortage of matches in the province, a local merchant, Wang Tsuen, has raised a large amount of money to establish a match company west of Tientsin-Pukow Railway line near Hsi Ku Village. He has petitioned the Civil Governor's Yamen and Industrial Bureau for registration.

AIM TO CONSERVE HEALTH OF WOMEN

Employers Also Increase Production by Learning Amounts They Can Safely Lift

(New York Times)

Employers of female labor are seeking an authoritative opinion as to the number of pounds weight a woman may be safely allowed or directed to lift, according to the recently issued Bulletin of the New York State Industrial Commission. The question is of interest from two viewpoints, that of the conservation of the health of the worker and the amount of production.

English medical authorities, toward the close of the war, showed considerable anxiety as to the result of strain through heavy lifting upon the woman workers in munition plants. Specific physical injuries and decreased production were both made the study of the statisticians, and the attempt was made to arrive at an average that would serve as a definite ruling.

France, during the war, went into the same matter and decided that the fixing of such standards was unsatisfactory. Some women, it was proved, were unable to do any lifting or pulling with safety, others could do far more than was prescribed by law. Lifting, pushing and pulling were all considered.

Take, for instance, the twenty-five pounds which is the limit of weight that may be lifted by the woman worker in core rooms, according to Article 6, Section 93, of the New York State Labor law. The worker finds it one thing, however, if this weight is shifted from one bench or table to another, or lifted to the height of her waist, and quite another if it has to be lifted to, say, on a level with her head or carried more than a certain number of yards. Medical authorities assert that of all the war work in which women replaced men, their employment in baggage rooms, entailing the constant pushing and pulling of baggage and lifting of heavy suitcases, sometimes to heights above their heads, proved most injurious. In limiting the weight to be lifted by women in industry, the State of New York is in the lead.

In France, where handcarts, trucks, and wheelbarrows are in very common use, the following regulations are in force:

Females of 16 or over may draw, on handcarts having three or four wheels, a maximum of 440 pounds on two-wheeled carts.

Transport of two-wheeled trucks or barrows is forbidden to boys or men under 18 years of age and to women of all ages.

Weights that may be carried by girls and women of 18 and upward, fifty-five pounds.

Weights that may be moved in trucks running on rails, by girls and women of 18 and upward, 1,320 pounds, including truck.

Weights that may be moved in wheelbarrows by girls and women of 18 and upward, 100 pounds, including truck.

Weights that may be moved by vehicles having three or four wheels by girls and women of 16 and upward, 132 pounds, including truck.

Weights that may be moved on two-wheeled handcarts by girls and women of 18 and upward, 286 pounds, including truck.

The decrease of production appears in irregular attendance at work; the dropping out of the worker after she has been trained, and the limiting of output by fatigue which is not great enough to force the worker to stop work entirely, according to the English statistics.

The French reports practically cover the same facts, stating that "as a result of heavy work the less robust tended to leave voluntarily or to be dismissed because of irregular attendance. The more robust remained at work, but showed the effect of fatigue in decreased production." The French statisticians also find that among the robust women, in good health, those between the ages of 18 and 22 years stood the heavy work better than those over 22 years, although no such difference showed in regard to the lighter work, entailing less strain.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated. Publishers.

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 8, 1920

WEATHER

The high pressures come back in the Yangtsze Valley and the weather will be cloudy, but rather fine. North-Easterly breezes to the South of the Saddles. Variable winds further North.

MARRIAGE

WILSON-HUDSON. On April 7th, 1920 at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Rev. A. J. Walker M. A., Percy James, youngest son of Superintendent and Mrs. T. M. Wilson of Shanghai, to Louie Marie, eldest daughter of Mr. A. J. Hudson, of Ningpo.

28885

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

WHEN Mr. Lamont was delivering his practical and business-like address at the reception given him and his associates a few evenings ago by his countrymen, who carry on their business operations in the commercial metropolis of China, it must have occurred to the more thoughtful that it was no ordinary occasion and no ordinary incident. There is nothing in financial history to parallel the interest represented by Mr. Lamont or his aims in coming to China as the representative of such an interest.

It was in the year 1913, that the American Government proposed to several of the more wealthy nations of the world the formation of a group of bankers with the sole object of relieving China of her well-known financial embarrassments. The American Government has no constitutional authority to enter the money market as a lender, but it did have the constitutional right to counsel on the subject, with its own bankers, and to present their views and its own to the nations whose partnerships would be agreeable, and that is what was done. England and France readily assented, but Japan, apparently, has not as yet positively approved.

The development of the American idea, however, has so far advanced in concrete form as to encourage an American banker to visit China and Japan in order better to inform himself with regard to the sentiment of these two countries in approval or disapproval of the comprehensive plan of the banker group, should it be successfully organised. In his address Mr. Lamont expressed the confident belief that Japan would join the group or consortium, and probably Japan would have signified her approval ere this, but for the reason of her interest in Manchuria and Mongolia. The interest which Japan has in that geographical section of China is valuable, and there is greater value in the prospects, and therefore Japan would qualify her entry into the consortium by the condition that Manchuria and Mongolia be excepted from the active operation of the members of the Consortium for her exclusive operation or development.

If England, France and America should assent to this qualification, in order to get Japan into the consortium then it is probably unwise to form any consortium at all. If the vast landed area of Manchuria and Mongolia is to go under the exclusive control of Japan it would be lopping off of China for Japan's exploitation an area of land larger than the area that remained of China proper. It would in practice concede to Japan exclusive rights and privileges in a territory of wider boundaries than remained for the industrial developments of the consortium. Instead of being a member of a consortium to benefit all China, the membership of Japan would extend to the minor half of the country with the major half in her absolute control. There is no wish to give facts an undue color, but to state them as they are, as Cromwell insisted that his portrait be painted just as he looked, and the three nations named should help China, not by an allotment to another nation of any part of her territory, but by preserving all of China intact and for improvement on industrial business lines.

In view of what the late Theodore Roosevelt called "a square deal," the contention of Japan is inadmissable. But the chief trouble lying ahead may be the secret agreements made by China with Japan, and under which the latter has been given valuable vested interest in Manchuria and Mongolia, similar to the enlargement of the rights which Japan held in Shantung under the German treaty. If China has gone ahead and signed compacts which have not yet been read in public, the infantile plea that she was forced to sign them will hardly be a valid defense as she so often proclaims superior wisdom because of her seniority. The foreigner who has resided in China any length of time, and sustained relations with the native officials, knows how difficult it is to get them to walk on a straight line.

The spectacle of two parliaments in the country, and neither able to command the presence of a majority of members for the transaction of public business, proves the almost total absence of character and patriotism in official life; and if either character or patriotism be looked for the modern Diogenes had better supply himself with more than one lamp, especially if the search be made about Peking, for at no period in all the history of China, have reports of official greed and corruption, gone out from Peking official life as shameful as those at present astonishing the foreign world.

In this connection it can and should be remembered that, whatever has or shall be written of Japanese, it must be admitted that they are a patriotic people, loving their country, prepared to defend it and that they have proved that Japan is not for sale. And whatever the grounds of their contention for exclusive privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia, there is reason to believe that the contention will be yielded owing to the representations of three of the more powerful and civilised nations of the world, and with one of the most enlightened and liberal of which Japan is in close alliance.

The subject is too big in its consequences to be looked at only from the view point of a province. It means more for the future of China than can be accurately comprehended at the beginning. It puts aside domestic strife and invites China to unite all her domestic energies in the effort to vitalise and stabilise a central government for the preservation of a country more inviting to the industries of man than any other. And the consortium would vitalise and stabilise China. It would bring together the most distant of the outlying provinces and facilitate internal intercourse between all parts by means of trunk lines of railway and the cleaning out for profitable navigation of the unsurpassed waterways. But better than all, it would defeat the selfish praetorian soldiery, whether at Peking or Canton, in their manifest purpose to sell their country, without even the capacity of remorse which, at least, partly redeemed the betrayal by Judas Iscariot.

It is not forgotten that several years ago a banking group was formed to extend financial aid to China, and that one of the most influential of American banks was a member. But unfortunately, when the terms of the agreement the group had made with China were published, the American government withheld its approval for reasons it deemed sufficient. There was then no national financial system such as now exists providing a community of interest among certain American banks and safeguarding their solvency and responsibility. The government had drifted along in a financial sense without any guard against money panics, and there remained only the sterling integrity of American businessmen as a security against demoralisation of the money markets. That business integrity, however, could not always prove a preventive, and there were money panics which disorganised all branches of business and caused immense losses to innocent people.

If such a lack of system had continued, can it be supposed that the financial strength or America would have measured as it did during the war, or stood unshaken as it does since the war? The doubting Thomas, even after thrusting his hand in the side of the Wilson administration, will hardly deny that the stability of American finance is due to the Federal Reserve Banking Law which that administration was the first to give practical application and efficiency. Nor will it be denied, that by virtue of this very law, the able American financier in China is prepared to state in a public address that he represents thirty-two banks, actively operating and representative of all the business centers of his country.

No financial interest has ever been represented in China to approximate in importance and resources that represented by Mr. Lamont. The American Comptroller of Currency has just submitted his report in which he shows that the national banks of the United States have in the last fiscal year exceeded all previous records, and "Have measured up to the extraordinary demands which have been made upon them in a very trying period." The report shows that there was not a dollar loss to any depositor for the twelve months ended October 31, 1919, and that there was but one small national bank failure in the entire country. This record, the Comptroller shows, is thirty times or 3,000 percent, better than the yearly average for the forty years period prior to 1919.

With reference to the banking power of the United States the Comptroller states the amount to be over $45,000,000,000 which, according to Mulhall, is as much as the grand total of the banking powers of the world in 1890. It is about half of the assessed value of all the property of the Kingdom of Great Britain, about half of what Germany was worth at the commencement of the war, more than half of the wealth of France, and in excess of the entire wealth of Italy. The report estimates that, aside from the three or three and a quarter billion gold dollars held by the United States, there is scarcely a balance of six billion gold coin in the world which would be totally inadequate to discharge the debts due to the United States. But no demand has been made for payment, notwithstanding the periodical provoking allusions to American business methods by some narrow-gunge newspapers

But the serious question for China to answer is, does she propose to approve in good faith the plan for her relief which Mr Lamont has unfolded in his addresses with business-like precision, or does China mean to hesitate and act without decision, as after her declaration of war against Germany, and again be given a seat outside of the international conference room? There is no middle course. There must be a whole-hearted approval or a whole-hearted rejection. A dubious policy has no place in a great business movement the success of which depends upon the positive co-operation and accord of all the members interested.

And it is refreshing to read in Mr. Lamont's addresses that he believes in the resurrection of Europe and the restoration of its business prosperity. He comes to encourage China and not to criticise his own government because something went wrong at Versailles. He points out how his countrymen rallied to the support of their government during the war and within three years contributed about 40 billion of dollars, an amount equal to the total British war cost for the entire war, and loaned 10 billions of the amount to the Allied governments to aid in the defeat of Germany. If these unanswerable and unapproachable facts were not proof of the loyal and earnest attempt of America to assist the economic as well as the war situation of her European friends, there is the other fact that the American of large wealth pays a heavier income tax than the man of similar income in Great Britain and a far heavier one than his co-equal in France.

Correspondence

MARIE TEMPEST REDUCES PRICES TO "SHANGHAI NORMAL"

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir: It has been my practice throughout my career to leave business matters to my business people and to content myself by attending to my performances, to the performances of my colleagues and to the general "mese en scene" of the theater. Sufficient to the artiste is the evil thereof. But since I arrived in Shanghai my attention has been drawn to the feeling here against what is termed "our excessive prices" by a series of indignant and apparently sincere letters addressed to me personally. so for the first time in my life I have gone outside what I have made my own province and have insisted that the management shall reduce the prices to the normal Shanghai level to meet the popular outcry.

If this concession should result in the "over-crowded houses" which my correspondents promise, I shall be only too glad as such a result will completely justify the unusual attitude which I have felt compelled to adopt towards my business-managers in these very unusual circumstances.

I shall be glad if you will give this letter prominence in your next issue. Yours truly,

MARIE TEMPEST.

April 7, 1920.

Little Subchasers A Surprise, Says Admiral Sims

By ADMIRAL W. S. SIMS
(U. S. Naval Officer in Charge of Operations in European Waters)

"Those boys can't bring a ship across the ocean!" someone remarked to Captain Cotten, who commanded the first squadron of subchasers to arrive at Plymouth, after he had related the story of these voyages.

"Perhaps they can't," replied Captain Cotten—himself an Annapolis man who admires these reservists as much as I do. "But they have."

And he pointed to thirty-six little vessels lying at anchor in Plymouth harbor, just about a hundred yards from the monument which marks the spot from which the Mayflower sailed for the new world—all of which were navigated across by youngsters, officers and men, of whom almost none had had any nautical training until the day the United States declared war on Germany.

Capable as they were, however, I am sure that these reservists would be the first to acknowledge their obligations to the loyal and devoted regular officers of the Navy, who labored so diligently to train them for their work.

One of the minor tragedies of the war is that many of our Annapolis men, whose highest ambition it was to cross the ocean and engage "in the game," had to stay on this side in order to instruct these young men from civilian life.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICERS

I wish that I had the space adequately to acknowledge the work in organisation done by Captain John T. Tompkins; in listening devices by Rear-Admiral S. S. Robinson, Captains Frank H. Schofield, Joseph H. Defrees, Commanders Clyde S. McDowell and Miles A. Libbey and the many scientists who gave us the benefit of their knowledge and experience.

It is impossible to overpraise the work of such men as Captain Arthur J. Hepburn, Lyman A. Cotten and William P. Cronan in "licking" the splendid raw material into shape. Great credit also is due to Rear-Admiral T. P. Magruder, Captain David F. Boyd, S. V. Graham, Arthur Crenshaw, E. P. Jessop, C. M. Tozer, H. G. Sparrow and C. P. Nelson and many others who had the actual responsibility of convoying these vessels across the ocean.

I assume that they will receive full credit when the story of the work of the Navy at home is written; meanwhile, they may be assured of the appreciation of those of us on the other side who depended so much for success upon their thorough work of preparation.

The unexpected sea qualities which the subchaser displayed, and the development of listening devices which made it possible to detect all kinds of sounds under water at a considerable distance, immediately laid before us the possibility of direct offensive operation against the submarines.

It became apparent that these listening devices could be used to the greatest advantage on those little crafts. The tactics which were soon developed for their use made it necessary that we should have a large number of vessels; nearly all the destroyers were then engaged in convoy duty and we could not entertain the idea of detailing many of them for this more or less experimental work.

Happily the subchasers started coming off the ways just in time to fill the need; and the several Allied navies began competing for these new craft in lively fashion. France demanded them in large numbers to work in co-operation with their air stations and also patrol her coastal waters, and there were many requests from stations in England, Ireland, Gibraltar, Portugal and Italy. The question of where we should place them was therefore referred to the Allied Naval War Council, which, at my suggestion, considered the matter, not from the standpoint of the individual nation, but from the standpoint of the Allied cause as a whole.

MAPPING OUT THEIR WORK

A general survey clearly showed that there were three places where the submarine chasers might render the most efficient service. The convoy system had by this time not only greatly reduced the losses, but it was changing the policy of the submarines. Until this system was adopted, sinkings on a great scale were taking place far out to sea, sometimes 300 or 400 miles west of Ireland.

The submarines had adopted the policy of meeting the unescorted ships in the Atlantic and of torpedoing them long before they could reach the zones where the destroyer patrol might possibly have protected them. But sailing great groups of merchantmen in convoys, surrounded by destroyers, made this a hazardous adventure and the submarines therefore had to change their program.

The important point is that the convoys, so long as they could keep formation, and so long as protecting screens could be maintained on their flanks, were virtually safe. Under these conditions sinkings, as already said, were less than one-half of 1 percent.

'TWO 'TRUNK LINES'

These convoys, it will be recalled, came home by way of two "trunk lines," a southern one extending through the English Channel and a northern one through the so-called "North Channel"—the latter being the passage between Ireland and Scotland.

As soon as the inward bound southern trunk-line convoys reached the English Channel they broke up, certain ships going to Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton and other Channel ports, and others sailing to Brest, Cherbourg, Havre, and other harbors in France. In the same fashion, convoys which carried in by way of the North Channel split up as soon as they reached the Irish Sea. In other words, the convoys, as convoys, necessarily ceased to exist the moment that they entered these inland waters, and the ships, as individual ships, had to find their way to their destinations unescorted by destroyers, or escorted most inadequately.

ONE WEAK SPOT IN SYSTEM

This was the one weak spot in the convoy system, and the Germans were not slow to turn it to their advantage. They now proceeded to withdraw most of their submarines from the high seas and to concentrate them in these restricted waters.

In April, 1917, the month which marked the high tide of German success, not far from a hundred merchant ships were sunk in an area that extended about three hundred miles west of Ireland and about three hundred miles south.

A year afterward—in the month of April, 1918—not a single ship was sent to the bottom in this same section of the sea. That change measures the extent to which the convoy saved Allied shipping.

But if we examine the situation in inclosed waters—the North Channel, the Irish Sea, St. George's Channel and the English Channel—we shall find a less favorable state of affairs. Practically all the sinkings of April, 1918, occurred in these latter areas. In April, 1917, the waters which lay between Ireland and England were practically free from depredations; in the Spring of 1918, however, these waters had become a favorable hunting ground for submarines; while in the English Channel the sinkings were almost as numerous in April, 1918, as they had been in the same month the year before.

Thus we had to deal with an entirely new phase of the submarine campaign; the new conditions demanded a light vessel, which could be built in large numbers, and which could aggressively hunt out the submarines even though they were sailing submerged. The subchaser, when fitted with its listening devices, met these new requirements, though, of course, not to the desirable degree of precision we hoped soon to attain with still further improved hydrophones and larger vessels of the Eagle class, then being rapidly built.

The matter was presented to the Allied Naval Council and, in accordance with the unanimous opinion of all of the members, they recommended that, of the subchasers then available, a squadron should be based on Plymouth, where it could be advantageously used against the German submarines which were still doing great damage in the English Channel, and that another squadron, based on Queenstown, should similarly be used against the submarines in the Irish Sea.

I was, therefore, requested to concentrate the boats at these two points and at once acquiesced in this recommendation.

But another point, widely separated from British waters, also made a powerful plea for consideration. In the Mediterranean the submarine campaign was still a menace. The Spring and early Summer of 1918 witnessed large losses of shipping destined to southern France, to Italy, and to the armies at Saloniki and in Palestine. Austrian and German submarines, operating from their bases at Pola and Catarro in the Adriatic, were responsible for this destruction. If we could pen these pests in the Adriatic, the whole Mediterranean Sea would become an unobstructed highway for the Allies.

A mere glance at the map indicated the way in which such a desirable result might be accomplished. At its southern extremity the Adriatic narrows in a passage only forty miles wide—the Strait of Otranto—and through this restricted area all the submarines were obliged to pass before they could reach the waters where they could prey upon Allied commerce.

For some time before the Allied Naval Council began to consider the use of the American subchasers the British navy was doing its best to keep submarines from passing this point. A defensive scheme known, not very accurately, as the "Otranto barrage" was in operation. The word "barrage" suggests an effective barrier, but this one at the base of the Adriatic consisted merely of a few British destroyers of ancient type and a large number of drifters, which kept up a continuous patroling of the gateway through which the submarines made their way into the Mediterranean.

In the Spring of 1918 I therefore sent Captain Leigh to Southern Italy to locate and construct a subchaser base in this neighborhood. After inspecting the territory in detail, Captain Leigh decided that the Bay of Govino, in the Island of Corfu, would best meet our requirements.

The immediate connection which was thus established between New London and this ancient city of classical Greece, fairly illustrates how widely the world war had extended the horizon of the American people.

Czecho-Slovakia Faces No Crisis

Mr. Karel Pergler, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the new Czecho-Slovak Republic to the Court of Japan, while visiting Washington recently on his way to his new post in the Orient; gave the following interview to the Washington correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor:

"It would be mere hypocrisy for anyone to contend that the Czecho-Slovak Republic has no obstacles to surmount and no difficulties to meet. Yet it can be truthfully said that its future appears bright, and that it is far on the road to stabilisation. This is not only the judgment of the Czechs themselves, but of competent foreign observers.

"I returned only a few weeks ago from Prague, and in my opinion there is not a particle of doubt but that the Czecho-Slovak Republic will give to the world an example of a progressive, sane, stable democracy. The authority of President Masaryk is as great today, as it was on the memorable day that he was welcomed in Prague as the first President of the Republic. The Republic has existed for over a year, and there has been no serious political crisis.

DISSENSION DENIED

"The stories of dissensions among the Czechs and the Slovaks are false. An attempt has been made by the Magyars, and one or two men in their hire, to give the impression that there is a probability of a break between the two branches of the nation, and that the Slovaks would prefer Magyar overlordship to the partnership which they are enjoying with the Czechs in their new state. There is no doubt that the internal affairs of the State will be settled amicably and satisfactorily for the Slovaks. Indeed the administration of Slovakia is within Slovak hands. How the Czecho-Slovak Republic is taking care of the Slovakia is best seen in the fact that since the national liberation it has erected in Slovakia 4,000 schools. Under Hungarian regime, the Slovaks did not enjoy the most primitive school facilities.

CLAIMS OF THE MAGYARS

"When the Magyars now talk of preserving the integrity of Hungary, and their historical rights, they are trying to throw dust into the eyes of the public. The phrase 'integrity of Hungary' was invented to accomplish the Magyar desire to dominate the Rumanians; Jugo-Slavs are vainly seeking to save something from wreckage. In their ridiculous claim to Slovakia and other territory, they cannot base their agrument even upon a claim of historical right, because it is an historical fact that before the Slovaks fell under Magyar rule they were united with the Czechs in one empire. Furthermore, they cannot appeal to the principle of nationality, because Slovakia was never Magyar.

"According to the latest census, Slovakia has 3,000,000 inhabitants and only 600,000 of these are Magyars. It is inevitable that there shall be minorities in every mid-European state, because in mid-Europe you cannot draw a straight line between the various nationalities. All European states have minorities, and the problem is to safeguard the rights of these minorities. It is a confusion of terms and often, even of thought, to say that the idea of nationality applies to minorities. This idea applies to nationalities, not the fragments of nationalities and minorities. In the case of minorities it is superseded by the idea of civil rights and civil liberties.

POLICY OF PEACE ADOPTED

"We are perfectly willing to get along peacefully and amicably with all our neighbors. We hope for correct and peaceful relations with the Magyars as well as with Germans. We simply ask to be let alone in the exercise of our rights and in the development of our state and of the potentialities of our people. Still, we are entitled to say that the world will do well to watch the Magyars. They were largely responsible for the war. Many of their statesmen sought it and wanted it. One of the most militant of their leaders, Count Apponyi, is the head of their peace delegation.

"Just as we hope and expect to maintain close relations with our late enemies, thus aiding in preserving the peace of the world, so our foreign policy will be not only to maintain but to solidify our other neighbors. The Poles and we are always ready for corporation in everything that makes for the welfare of both states and nations. With the Rumanians by whose side we have fought against the Austro-Hungarian forces, our bonds have been cemented by our legionaries. With the Jugo-Slavs we are not only brothers but we have been friends and co-workers in adversity, and we shall remain so in the happier days of freedom, and, let us hope, real prosperity.

"The main need of the Republic just now is to start the wheels of industry going in so far as they are idle, and for this we particularly need raw materials, especially cotton, copper, and the like. This is of course a matter of credit arrangement, and one that we may have to solve in America and with the aid of the American business men and financiers."

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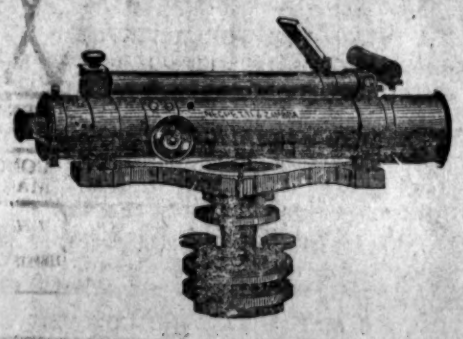

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MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Garrett P. Serviss's Article

How Near Is Chimpanzee To Man? Garner's Study Of Apes In African Jungles Notable Efforts To Aid Science

By Garrett P. Servilss

The death of Professor R. L. Garner, who certainly did not deserve all the ridicule that was often heaped upon him because of his belief, based on his experiments in the African forests, that apes have a real "language," consisting of "words" expressing definite ideas of a nature readily comprehensible to us, brings us again to the old question of the relationship of man to his anthropold (man-like) contemporaries on this planet.

I knew Professor Garner, though not intimately, and I feel that his work is worthy of remembrance in the history of the progress of science. Unfortunately for his success in getting a hearing, he lacked the academic aura whose presence would have imparted more weight to his proceedings and his statements. There is a great deal of scientific cant abroad which, like the older theological cant, gets into the voices of many "scientists" as a distinctive falsetto, that may be recognised at almost any gathering of "doctors;" where it is as conspicuous as the nasal singsong said to have characterised the New England Puritans.

SINCERE IN HIS WORK

The present tendency of the scientific "research worker" is to cut himself off from the great body of human kind by his mental attitude and to conceal his meaning in a cloud of new-fangled terms for things whose "profundity" is apt to be nothing more than technical obscurity. To such, Garner's work appeared to be too simple and too readily comprehensible by the "man-in-the-street." Nevertheless, it was sincere, conscientious work, and good as far as it went.

It was really a fine action to go, as Garner did, into the depths of the dark, humid, Congo forest and have himself shut up there in his iron cage, with his recording phonograph, and left alone, for untamed and unknown beasts to smell at, snarl at, jabber at and enact their wild life before.

It was a true scientific test that he applied when he had his cage transported to another forest, far from the first, and observed, as he sat within, the effect upon the apes that came listening and wondering around him, of the "words" which his phonographic records had caught from the lips of their far-away relatives and now repeated to their startled ears.

NOTABLE AID TO KNOWLEDGE

He was there himself, on the ground, every sense alert, so that possibly ehis conclusion that the apes recognised the "words," understanding their meaning and repeating them with excited cries, was nearer the truth than the "pooh-pooh" of disdain with which his reports were received by academic critics, most of whom had never seen an ape outside of a menagerie, and few of whom, it is probable, would have deemed it either dignified or safe to try the cage experiment.

I cannot see how it is possible to regard this as other than a notable attempt to increase knowledge in a direction at once difficult and interesting, and yet the pretentious "Encyclopedia Britannica," as far as I can discover from its elaborate index, makes no reference to Garner or his work.

Garner thought that the chimpanzee was nearer to man in intelligence than any other ape, and that it had acquired the power to express its psychological states by means of articulate language, and had developed fundamental ideas of family life, sbcial government, justice, etc. He believed that he could disentangle from the chatterings and cries of this ape about twenty "words" that had each a definite signification, perfectly understood by all the members of the species and regularly employed by them in expressing their principal wants and sentiments.

Twenty seems a small number, but I once knew a Western priest, living among parishioners of whose language he was almost ignorant, and he said to me: "I have only to learn about twenty of their words, and then by giving now an upward and now a downward inflection, and varying my tones, I can make them understand me well enough."

RIGHT ABOUT CHIMPANZEE

I am sorry that Professor Garner did not live another twenty years to pursue his researches. I say this without intending to champion his conclusions, for he may have been mistaken, but the manner and the spirit of his work seem to me to have been admirable. Even his severest critics admit that he was right in selecting the chimpanzee as the most intelligent of the apes.

It is significant that the chimpanzee is regarded as a higher branch of the gorilla stock, its advance being indicated in the quality of the brain, while the more brutal qualities, such as muscular strength and ferocity of temper, have been subdued. Their home is in the tropical forests extending completely across Africa. They stay in the trees as much as possible. They average about five feet in height. Their skin, particularly on the face, is light-colored, while their hair is black. "Gentleness and docility," says R. Lydtcker, "are specially characteristic of the species."

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Bobbie And His Pa

By WILLIAM F. KIRK

I see ware a Chicago man left a lot of munny to help maik Chicago the greatest city in the wurld Thare may be places ware thare is moar peepul to the squair inch, sed Pa, but I doant think thare is any place ware thare is as much Git Up & Git, sed Pa. That is a grate firm, sed Pa, Git Up & Git.

It is indeed, sed Ma. I always liked Chicago beekaus it is neer Wisconsin, the state of my old hoam, sed Ma. It is neer Milwaukee, the land of the fine & the hoam of the stine in the old days, sed Ma, & still the land of the fine tho the stine has deeparted forever & evver.

Wisconsin is a wunderful state, all rite, sed Pa. I think Wisconsin will sum day be the greatest state in this here Union, greater than eeven N. Y. state, sed Pa.

Will it be as grate as Road Iland? I sed.

Road Iland will nevver be like Wisconsin, sed Pa. Of course thare is finer roads in Road Iland, which gives it its naim, sed Pa, but Wisconsin is the greatest stock state in the U. S. sed Pa, & thare is sum of the finest gents in that state that ovver sat down to a squair meel, sed Pa.

I always loved New York in sum ways moar than Chicago, sed Ma. I always loved to sale down Fifth Avenue to the sales, sed Ma. I have saw many sales in New York City, sed Ma, dresses, clockes, silver sales, etc. You remtmber, doant you? sed Ma.

You bet I remember, sed Pa. I used to feel my pocketbook shivvering my pocket wen you picked up the morning paiper & turned to them full page ads, sed Pa.

I think I wud naim Chicago as our greatest American city, sed Ma.

I wud have to say New York, sed Pa. What do you think, Bobbie?

I think the nicest city in this here United States is Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. I sed. The nicest peepul is thare & that is what Jars, I sed.

Such langwidge, sed Ma, what do you meen, Bobbie, by saying that is what Jars.,

I meen that is what cuts the moast ice, I sed.

Now you see, sed Ma, to Pa, what yure slang is doing for our littel child.

Well, sed Pa, sumtimes I think maybe Bobbie is right after all. No city can be greater to you than what you think it is, sed Pa, & if Bobbie loves this littel city moar than the big ones, it is the greatest city to him. If I liked small cities I wud agree with him, sed Pa.

Pa doesnt like small cities since the time he ran for offis & got skinned.

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Chefoo and Tientsin	Chekiang	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo	Chekiang	13.00	..	..	..	..	13.00
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Wenchow	Haean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.50
Australia & Manila	Hwahping	14.30	..	..	..	..	14.00
Japan & A'rica via N'saki	Y'shiro M.	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.50
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	19.50
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.50
Siberia, Manchuria via Tsingtau	do	..	..	..	..	13.00	12.50
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & America via Moji	Yawata Maru	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.50
Saturday, April 10							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.50
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Chenan	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.50
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Fooshing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan via Kobe	Mishima M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.50
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Asia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Asia	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.50
Hongkong	Fooshing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, April 11							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits & Europe via Suez	Khiva	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.50
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	do	..	a17.00	..	..	..	
Monday, April 12							
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Taingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
P. & O. B.I.	Mar. 28	Alacrity	Br. gun-boat
KND	Apr. 1	Fushimi	Jap. gun-boat
1 C.	Apr. 7	Hertog Hendriek	Dut. cruiser
B.N.B.	Mar. 26	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
Y. P. D. W.	Apr. 1	Monocacy	Am. gun-boat
1 C.	Apr. 7	Tromp	Dut. cruiser
1 C	Mar. 4	Uji	Jap. gun-boat

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

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For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru,** Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Thursday, April 8,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA,** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang,** Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, April 8,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyu,** Captain W. Phillip, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M. & N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, April 9,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agent French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru,** Captain E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, March 9,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 10,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFILED & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung,** Capt. Monkman, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Monday, April 12,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin,** Captain J. Cudney, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, April 12,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo,** 3,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, April 13,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours Central 250.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Hacan,** Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Taishun,** Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang,** Captain W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, April 8,** at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. **401.**

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen,** Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Thursday** at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. E. Edward, will leave on **Friday, April 9,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SIWRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan,** Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 10,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, April 13,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Suma Maru,** Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **25th, inst.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming,** Capt. Mackinon, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chihli,** Captain C. Stewarity, will leave on **Thursday, April 8,** at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang,** Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on **Thursday, April 8,** at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tientsin,** Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on **Friday, April 9,** at ———— For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Fengtien,** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 10,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77 Passage Telephone No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean,** Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, April 10,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Steamer **Suma Maru,** Capt. H. Kawaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **11th, inst.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Cen. 4234 & 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow,** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, April 13,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Keelung Maru,** Capt. Y. Kukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **24th, inst.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Cen. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA, JAPAN PORTS, AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Str. **Amur Maru,** Capt. J. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai wharf on or about **April 10.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Arabia Maru,** Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **April 14.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Malwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight of Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

TACOMA & Seattle Calling at Victoria B. C. via Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, & Yokohama.—The O.S.K. Str. **Manila Maru,** Capt. H. Yamaguchi, will be despatched on **April 28.** For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.—The Steamer **Havana Maru,** Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **May 1.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Apr. 10

For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Khiva Apr. 11

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Apr. 9

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Apr. 10

From Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara Apr. 8
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Apr. 9

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura Maru Apr. 10

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 7	—	New York	Gaelic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
Apr. 9	—	New York	Carriton Hall	Br.	P. M. & Co.
Apr. 10	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 10	—	Los Angeles	West Hika	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
Apr. 11	—	Aacoma, etc	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 12	—	Boston, New York	Jason	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 14	—	Vancouver	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 15	—	Portland	Pawlett	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr. 15	—	New York	Luceric	Br.	Dod. & Co.
Apr. 16	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 17	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 19	—	New York	Genoa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 20	—	New York, Boston	Ben Salem	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr. 20	—	Seattle	West Ivan	Am.	A. T. Co.
Apr. 20	—	Baltimore v. M'nean	West Kasson	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 23	—	San Francisco	West Niger	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 24	—	New York	C. of Colombo	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 27	—	San Francisco	Higho	Am.	Dollar Co.
May 3	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
May 4	—	San Francisco	West Inskip	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
May 4	—	New Orleans	West Hembrie	Am.	S. & Dix
May 4	—	Baltimore v. Panama	West Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
May 5	—	Los Angeles	West Hemrod	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
May 6	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
May 6	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 7	—	New York	Tuscan Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
May 8	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
May 11	—	San Francisco	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
May 15	—	Seattle	Brave Couer	Am.	S. & Dix
May 17	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
May 19	—	Seattle	West Jester	Am.	A. T. Co.
May 19	—	Baltimore	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix.
May 20	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	—	New York	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
May 22	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. C
May 25	—	San Francisco	West Cahokia	Am.	S. & Dix
May 25	—	San Francisco	West Himrod	Am.	S. & Dix
May 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 30	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
May 30	—	Baltimore v. M'nean	West Boro	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 30	—	N. Y. v. Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co
May 30	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 31	—	New York	Howick Hall	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	—	Vancouver, N. Y.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
June 4	—	New Orleans	Editor	Am.	S. & Dix
June 5	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
June 10	—	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 15	—	Seattle	Stanley	Am.	A. T. Co.
June 19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 20	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
July 12	—	Seattle	Maquan	Am.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 10	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 11	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 13	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap	N. Y. K
Apr. 20	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
Apr. 21	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr. 8	—	Calcutta	Gregory Apcar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Apr. 9	—	A'dam, L'don, H'burg	Eurypyus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 12	—	Marseilles, London	Khiva	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr. 13	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M. M. Co
Apr. 15	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 21	—	London	Professor	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 21	—	London	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 22	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	4.00	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Apr. 23	—	Trieste	Innsbruck	Ital.	Dod. & Co.
Apr. 25	—	London	C. of Norwith	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 25	—	London	Gleniffer	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 26	—	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 29	—	London	Nore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 1	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May 3	—	Liverpool	Wakasa M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 5	—	London	Kazembe	Br.	J. M. & Co
May 6	—	Liverpool	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
May 6	—	A'dam, L'don, H'burg	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
May 13	—	Liverpool	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	—	R'dam, Hamburg	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May 15	—	Java	Tjiliwong	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May 20	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.
May 20	—	Scandinavia	Siam	Dan.	E.A. Co.
May 20	—	Liverpool	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
May 22	—	London	Glenade	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May 27	—	L'don, A'dam, A'werp	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
June 3	—	L'don, A'dam, H'burg	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	—	Marseilles	Cardillere	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June 6	—	Scandinavia	Asia	Dan.	E. A. Co.
June 17	—	L'don, A'ham, A'werp	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
June 24	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June 30	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 1	—	L. A'dam, H'burg	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
July 11	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 8	2.00	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S
Apr. 8	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 9	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 9	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co
Apr. 9	—	Wenchow	Haesn	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	3.00	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 11	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Fooshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 13	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sulyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 16	—	Manila, Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 26	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 8	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8	2.00	Chefoo, T'tsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 8	2.00	Antung	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 9	2.00	Tsingtau, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 10	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 10	3.00	Tsingtau	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	Tientsin	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 13	6.00*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 13	M.N.	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang M.	Jap. N.K.K.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Apr. 9	D.L.	Wuhu	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sulyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Apr. 12	D.L.	Pukow	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 12	D.L.	Wuhu	Wingsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 13	D.L.	Wuhu	Loksang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Apr. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 7	—	River ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7	—	River ports	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
Apr. 7	—	River ports	Tseangtah	Br.	C.I.&E.L. Co
Apr. 7	—	River ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 7	—	River ports	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co
Apr. 7	—	Tientsin	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 7	—	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 7	—	Japan	Sancho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 7	—	Newchwang	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Apr. 7	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Apr. 7	—	Cruise	Saga	Jap.	
Apr. 7	—	Cruise	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Apr. 7	—	Tsingtau	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 7	—	S. H'kong, Canton	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
Apr. 7	—	Manila	Hwahwu	Chi.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Apr. 7	—	Seattle	Kingsing	Br.	J. M & Co
Apr. 7	—	Tientsin, ports	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr. 7	—	Ningpo			

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "POYANG" .....sails midnight, April 8th.
S.S. "LUENYI" .....sails midnight, April 9th.
S.S. "WOOSUNG" .....sails midnight, April 10th.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "CHEKIANG" .....sails April 8th, 2 p.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" .....sails April 10th, 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SINKIANG" ..... Via Amoy, April 8th, 2 p.m.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... Via Swatow, April 10th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "SUIYANG" .... direct sails April 13th, at daylight.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "TEAN" .....sails April 10th, 10 a.m.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
French Bund.

Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
HAVANA MARU	15,000	S. Imai,	April 29	May 1

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NEW YORK via PANNAMA Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York

*AMUR MARU	15,000	I. Hamada,	April 8	April 10

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

ARABIA MARU ...	18,000	T. Saito,	April 12	April 14
MANILA MARU	20,000	H. Yamaguchi,	April 27	April 28

FOR HONGKONG

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	May 11	May 12

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen).

SUMA MARU	2,000	H. Kawaguchi,	April 9	April 11
KEELUNG MARU ...	3,000	Y. Fukami,	April 20	April 22

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU	2,000	H. Kawaguchi,	April 23	April 25

Passage to Europe or America will not be booked at this port

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 308 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE

S.S. CITY OF SPOKANE	Sails about May 10th
S.S. EDMORE	Sails about May 22nd

FOR PORTLAND

S.S. PAWLET	Sails about April 15th
S.S. COAXET	Sails about May 8th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, *General Agent* — GEO. A. HEYBURN, *Asst. Gen. Agent*

Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."

53 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 1471.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 — 83, Szechuen Road

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Apr. 24	S.S. Colombia	Apr. 6
S.S. Venezuela	May 22	S.S. Venezuela	May 1
S.S. Ecuador	June 19	S.S. Ecuador	May 20

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai about	Leave for San Francisco
WEST NIGER	in port	April 23
WEST INSKIP	April 8	May 4

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
WEST KASSON .....April 20
WEST BORO ..... May 30

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 — Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	May 6, 1920
TENYO MARU	May 30, 1920
SHINYO MARU	June 20, 1920

FOR HONGKONG

TENYO MARU	May 13, 1920

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Trieste and Venice

Next sailings:—
*S.S. "INNBRUCK" about 22nd April
* Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building — Telephone Central 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Passengers and Freight

S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)

S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) — S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "CHINA"	MAY	17th
S.S. "NILE"	MAY	18th
S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	5th

*Will omit Yokohama and Honolulu
†S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NILE"	MAY	5th
S.S. "CHINA"	MAY	7th
S.S. "NANKING"	MAY	23rd

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

J. P. WILLIAMS,
AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 — Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	April 21
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 26

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

For Portsaid, Marseilles and Liverpool, via ports.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

WAKASA MARU	12,500	Capt. M. Goto,	Beginning of May

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

KATORI MARU	21,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	April 17
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 6

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

GENOA MARU	13,000	Capt. K. Ogura,	April 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	April 10
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	April 13
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	April 20

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	April 11

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Shinomiya,	April 10
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	April 14
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. T. Kusano,	April 17
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Sasaki,	April 21

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. R. Tozawa,	May 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	April 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	May 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 23

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

HOLLAND - EAST ASIATIC SERVICE

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE FROM

Japan Ports, Shanghai and Hongkong to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen. Sailings subject to alterations.

FOR	STEAMER	LOADING
Rotterdam & Hamburg	"TJITAROEM"	about middle May
Amsterdam & Hamburg	"BATJAN"	about middle June

For full particulars, please apply to

HOLLAND CHINA TRADING CO.
Agents.
43, Kiangse Road, Shanghai. Telephone, Central 4754

CHINA-AUSTRALIA STEAMSHIP CO.

Sailing to Australian Ports from Hongkong Via Manila and Sandakan

Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Trans-Shipments to New Zealand and South Sea Islands.

The up-to-date steamship

"Victoria" - - - - - - about May 15th
"Gabo" - - - - - - about June 10th

(*Cargo only)

SPECIAL SAILING FROM SHANGHAI.

S. S. HWAH-PING
leaves Shanghai for above ports
On April 8th (Definite)

Steamers fitted throughout with electricity, all up-to-date equipment for passengers' comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine. Wireless.

For particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

The Wing On Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.
AGENTS
Tel. Cent. 2727 Chekiang & Nanking Roads.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S. S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "KHIVA" 12th April
S.S. "NORE" 29th April

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
DILWARA about 13th April

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" 8th April, daylight.

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 28th April.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

CPR OS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
SAILINGS

To Vancouver	To Manila & Hongkong
Emp. of Asia Apr. 10	*Emp. of Russia Apr. 26
Emp. of Russia May 8	†Emp. of Japan May 17
Emp. of Japan May 29	*Via Manila
Montcalm June 10	† To Hongkong direct.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD

ATLANTIC SERVICE
Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.

For Fares, Tickets
and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund Shanghai,
Telephone, Central 181	Telephone, Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED

Amalgamated with
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. NEW YORK
GREEN STAR LINE NEW YORK
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
Elkhorn*	In Port	Elkhorn*	May 11
West Segovia†	Apr. 17	Brave Couer†	May 15
Brave Couer†	Apr. —	West Himrod*	May 25
West Ivis†	Apr. —	West Cahokia*	May 25
West Himrod*	Apr. 25	West Ivis†	May 30
West Cahokia*	Apr. 30	(If inducement offers)	

* San Francisco † Seattle
Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada
ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
West Moreland*	Apr. 30	West Moreland*	May 4
West Hembrie	April 30	Hembrie†	„ 4
Eurana*	May 15	Eurana*	„ 19
Editor†	May 30	Editor†	June 4
and Fortnightly		and Fortnightly	

* Baltimore † New Orleans
For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE	SHANGHAI OFFICE,
FOR THE FAR EAST,	7, Jinkee Road,
Shanghai, China.	Tel. Central 2557.
L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.	J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

S. S. "BEN SALEM" .....April 20

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON
Via Panama
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and further particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai this morning and will leave for Tsingtau and Dairen at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at one o'clock.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Saturday.

The I-C. s.s. Koonshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Newchwang and Chefoo on Sunday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, with 7,295 bales of yarn and 4,700 bales of cotton from Bombay, left Hongkong at 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning and is due in Shanghai about 7 o'clock this morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Muttra left Calcutta last Saturady and is due in Shanghai on April 25.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya which sailed from Shanghai on February 13, arrived in London on March 31.

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva was expected to leave Kobe for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Swatow for Amoy on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Monday.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong next Monday.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic, with the French mails of March 9, left Saigon at four o'clock yesterday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Thursday, the 15th.

The Dutch cruisers Tromp and Hertog Hendrick arrived in Shanghai from Nanking yesterday morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ajax from New York, will leave Yokohama for Shanghai on or about next Sunday.

The U. S. s.s. Shipping Board s.s. Delight, operated by Messrs. Frank Waterhouse and Company for whom Messrs. American Trading Company is the agent is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Seattle on or about April 15.

The U. S. S. Elcano arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Vires, Mrs. Racine, Rev. and Mrs. Caldwell, Rev. and Mrs. Whiteside and 2 children, Rev. Father F. Massier, Rev. M. Grant, Messrs. T. H. Vires, Kidby, Stone, E. Everett.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin: Mrs. A. Marshall and child, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. D. Clark, Mstr. Calrk, Mr. and Mrs. Pickwick and 2 children, Mrs. Sapar, Messrs. G. E. Hill, D. Clark, Wang Shao Shan and 2 children.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Wenchow: Messrs. O. W. Stromdahl, W. F. Vidal, F. Balis.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Misses Wadman, Benjamin, Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. and Miss Tenkey, Miss Scott, Mrs. Redfern.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Japan: Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Haines, Mrs. U. L. Dyvdodge, Miss M. Kvahmaleff and 2 children, Messrs. L. Pacaly, R. G. Snow, M. L. Swinehart, G. W. Valaki, K. Takeuchi, M. Crisnicenu.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan: Mrs. E. M. Saunder, Mrs. M. Silin, Miss E. Dunn, Lt. A. S. Reynolds, Mrs. A. T. Reynolds, Lt. D. Ahapkin, Lt. Herman, Messrs. Willaim H. Saunder, S. J. Maede, J. H. Moore, H. Parker, T. Slin, F. X. D'Aguiar, L. V. Lang, Fukuda, Aibara, Sagara, Ono, Yoneda, Sudo, Kasawara, Tanaka, Ogata, Kubota, Vinocuroff.

Passengers Departed

Per I-C. s.s. Kingsing for Tientsin: Mr. K. D. Morrison.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	2	— Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	2	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec.	4	— River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec.	16	— Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	25	—	Kanling	Chi.	
Dec.	25	—	Newchow		
Dec.	31	—	Hungfok	Chi.	
Jan.	15	—	Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Jan.	21	— Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	24	—	Saintan		
Feb.	3	— Japan	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	5	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb.	15	— River ports	Tahchuen	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar.	3	—	Hwahjah	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	6	— Wuhu	Simferopol	Br.	
Mar.	15	— Japan	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	
Mar.	19	— Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kalyosha
Mar.	22	—	Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
Mar.	22	— Swatow	Cuzco	Ital.	S. & Dis.
Mar.	23	— Chinwangtao	Providence	Br.	K.M.A.
Mar.	24	—	Astrakan	Br.	A.P. Co.
Mar.	26	— Japan	Tungus	Rus.	S. H. & Co.
Mar.	26	— Tientsin	Nancy Moller	Chi.	M. & Co.
Mar.	28	— River ports	Tucheo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar.	31	—	Gaelic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
Apr.	1	— Tientsin	Kwanglee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	1	— Tsingtau	Shinfoo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	2	— Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr.	2	— Japan	Sakurajima M.	Jap.	M. S. K.
Apr.	2	— River ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr.	3	— Japan	K. Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	3	— Liverpool	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	4	— Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	5	— Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Apr.	5	— Liverpool	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	5	— River ports	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	5	— River ports	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	5	— River ports	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	5	— River ports	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	5	— River ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr.	5	— Tientsin	Haiming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	5	— Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	7		Yelko Maru	Jap.	
Apr.	5	— Hongkong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	6	— Tsingtau	Dainikaio Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr.	6	— Hongkong	West Hika	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
Apr.	6	— Japan	Taigen Maru	Jap.	F. & Co.
Apr.	6	— Hongkong	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	6	—	Weishun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	6	— Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Apr.	6	— Calcutta	Gregory Apcar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr.	6	— River ports	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	7	— Japan	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	7	— Japan	Miyaura M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	7	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	7	— Japan	Asahi Maru	Jap	M.B.K.
Apr.	7	— Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	7	— River ports	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	7	— River ports	Siangyang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr.	7	— Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Apr.	6	— Calcutta	Gregory Apcar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Apr.	6	— River ports	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	7	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	7	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	7	— Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	7	— Japan	Miyaura M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	7	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	7	— Japan	Asahi Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr.	7	— Cruise	Tromp	Dut.	
Apr.	7	— Cruise	Hertog Hendrick	Dut.	
Apr.	7	— Cruise	U.S.S. Elcano		
Apr.	7	— Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	7	— River ports	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	7	— River ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	7	— Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Information For Mariners

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are equal at noon and midnight).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
Time	Range	Time	Range
2 49	8 2	3 8	6 2

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides),
Aproximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H	M	H	M
1	49	2	7

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
10 46 p.m.	8 39 a.m.	5 46	6 20	5 1	7 5

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For April 30.00 in.
76.20 mm.

Vesse's Due

Armand Behic, *Marseilles*	Apr.	15
Cherfan, *Tsingtau*	Apr.	8
Chungking, *Hankow*	Apr.	12
Dilwara, *Bombay*	Apr.	8
E. of Asia, *Hongkong*	Apr.	10
Esang, *Newchwang*	Apr.	11
Fooshing, *Hongkong*	Apr.	8
Feiching, *Foochow*	Apr.	8
Hsinfung, *Hankow*	Apr.	10
Hwahlee, *Hankow*	Apr.	10
Kobe Maru, *Dairen*	Apr.	8
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Apr.	9
Kokura Maru, *Japan*	Apr.	10
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Apr.	12
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Apr.	13
Koonshing, *Tientsin*	Apr.	11
Kwongsang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	12
Loksang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	12
Luenho, *Hankow*	Apr.	14
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Apr.	8
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Apr.	11
Nore, *London*	Apr.	9
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Apr.	10
Omi Maru, *Japan*	Apr.	11
Rhesus, *Liverpool*	Apr.	10
Suwa Maru, *Seattle*	Apr.	14
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	8
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	10
Shengking, *Hankow*	Apr.	11
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Apr.	12
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Apr.	12
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Apr.	14
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Apr.	11
Telemachus, *Liverpool*	Apr.	12
Wingsang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	10
Woosung, *Hankow*	Apr.	9
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	Apr.	15

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m.

Monday, April 12, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

S. S. METHVEN

Will leave Shanghai on or about 14th April
FOR
VANCOUVER
via
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

For bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to
P. A. COX, Agent,
Cor. Peking and Yuenmingyuen Roads, Shanghai.
Tel. Central 181.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

	WEST BOUND arrive Shanghai	EAST BOUND leave Shanghai
WEST IVAN		April 20
DELIGHT	April 15	
WEST JESTER	April 16	May 19
STANLEY	May 14	June 15
MAQUAN	June 11	July 13

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
AGENTS
53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

S. S. HWAH-PING

Sailing to-day at 4 p.m. for Australian Ports via Hongkong, Manila and Sandakan.

Tender leaves Customs Jetty for steamer every half an hour from 12 to 2.30 p.m.

THE WING ON CO. (Shanghai), LTD.
Agents.

AUCTION INDEX

FRIDAY, April 9th.—Household Furniture and Accessories in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 10th.—Postage Stamps, a superb lot including China, Ceylon, Penee, Straits, Hongkong, Kiaochow, etc., at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 12th.—New Household Furniture, etc., in Salesroom.

MONDAY, April 19th.—Superior and Substantial Household Furniture at 183 Bubbling Well Road.

SATURDAY, April 24th.—A fine collection of Postage Stamps at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 26th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Requisites at 100 Route Ferguson.

TUESDAY, April 27th.—Excellen t Household Furniture and Effects at 550 Rue de Siccawei.

NEW BOOKS

Just arrived from America and Paris

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition)	$20.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code (Universal Edition)	30.00
The New Supreme Webster's Dictionary (Full Leather)	3.00
English-Russian and Russian-English Dictionary (By M. Galoninsky)	7.00
Cassell's New Dictionary of French-English and English-French	3.00
Peking Dust (By Ellen N. Lamatte)	2.25
French Newspapers	0.10

FOR SALE AT

CHOW TZU KONG BOOKSTORE

111 Szechuen Road Shanghai 周茲康西書莊

O.V.B. The Ideal Beverage For The Summer

Gande, Price & Co., Agents

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS. Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: **8b Kiangse Road, and Q439 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.**

Telephone: **Central Nos. 2385 and 4008.**

H. C. WANG

General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on May 2nd, 1920

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

Some Important Delegates At The Y.M.C.A. Convention

FROM CANTON

Dr. Lau Tung-shan, Dr. Lowe Tse-wei, organiser of Canton Y.M.C.A.

FROM HONGKONG

Dr. Wan Man-kai, first President of Hongkong Y.M.C.A. A charter member and officer of the Tientsin Association 25 years ago.

Dr. T. P. Woo, Present President. M. B. of Edinburgh. First Chinese Secretary of Hongkong Y.M.C.A.

Lam Woo, A leading contractor in Hongkong for 15 years Treasurer of Hongkong Association.

Lee Yuk-tong, President of the Bank of Canton.

Ma Wing-chan, Assistant Manager of the Sincere Co.

Hsu Shu-hsi, B. A. Hongkong, M. A. Columbia. Lecturer, University of Hongkong.

Rev. C. L. Cheung, Pastor, leading Independent Church of Hongkong (formerly L. M. S.).

Kwok Chun, Manager of the Wing On Co.

Au Leung, Director of the Sincere Co.

FROM SHANGHAI

N. L. Han, China Express Co.

Fong F. Sec., Chief Editor of Commercial Press.

Dr. Cheng Ching-yi, Associate General Secretary of C. C. C.

Y. H. Bau, Secretary of Commercial Press Corporation.

S. C. Chu, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

E. C. Lobenstine, Secretary of the C. C. C.

FROM CHEFOO

Tang Tai, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Yu, Veteran business man.

Liu Shih-teh, President of the Shantung Silk and Lace Co.

FROM YUNNANFU

Li Yuen-pen, President of the Association in Yunnanfu.

FROM SIANFU

Mr. Chang, President of the Association in Sianfu.

FROM CHANGSHA

Rev. Liang Chia-Szu, Vice-president of Association; pastor of Norwegian Missionary Society; oldest pastor in Changsha.

Mr. Chao Yuin-nen, Secretary of Hunan-Yale Medical School, Secretary of Board of Directors.

Mr. Chang Fuh-liang, Professor at Yale College, Treasurer of Association.

Mr. Siao Mo-kuang, Associate General Secretary of the Bible House of Los Angeles, colportage work in Hunan.

Mr. Hwang I-eo, son of the late Gen. Hwang Hsing.

FROM SOOCHOW

Dr. Z. D. Dzung, President of the Board of Directors.

Rev. D. W. Chu, Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Prof. T. C. Chao, Soochow University, Member of the Board and Faculty Advisor of the University Association.

Dr. C. C. Crawford, Representative of the Northern Presbyterian Mission.

Rev. S. S. Chu, Northern Presbyterian Mission.

Rev. C. G. McDaniel, President of Yale Academy.

FROM WU-HAN CITIES

Dr. L. N. Chang, Attorney at Law, Hankow.

Dr. S. T. Kong, Mining Engineer, Hankow.

Archdeacon Hu Lan-ting, Sheng Kung-huei, Hankow.

Rev. Huang Chi-ting, Boone University, Wuchang.

Dr. K. S. Lee, Physician, Wuchang.

Rev. Shen Wen-ching, Wesley Church, Hankow.

FROM HANGCHOW

Rev. Chen Dah-san, Chairman, Hangchow Union Evangelistic Committee.

Mr. K. W. Chu, Engineer, S. H. N. Railway and Treasurer of Hangchow Y.M.C.A.

Mr. K. Y. Ma, Senior secretary of Hangchow Y.M.C.A.

Prof. C. B. Day, Hangchow Christian College.

MORE FROM SHANGHAI

Dr. H. C. Mei, Attorney at Law.

S. K. Tsao, for 20 years Secretary of Shanghai Y.M.C.A., the first Chinese Secretary to enter service.

David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A's. of China.

Dr. John Y. Lee, Executive Secretary of Lecture Department.

W. W. Lockwood, General Secretary of Shanghai Y.M.C.A.

Dr. S. M. Woo, Secretary of Council Health Education.

Dr. W. W. Peter, Executive Secretary of Council of Health Education; Secretary of the Health Section at the Lecture Department of the National Committee.

Hon. S. T. Wen, Foreign Adviser to Governor Li Shun, Nanking.

Frank Rawlinson, D.D., Editor Chinese Recorder, Shanghai.

Dr. D. F. Johnson, President China Medical Missionary Association, Tsinan.

Rev. J. M. Espey, Secretary China Christian Educational Association, Shanghai.

Prof. H. H. Kung, President Taiku Academy, Shansi.

Mr. J. E. Baker, Ministry of Communications, Peking.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES

China Continuation Committee Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, Shanghai.

China Christian Educational Association Rev. J. M. Espey, Shanghai.

American Presbyterian Mission China Council, Rev. C. F. Johnson, D. D., Tsinan.

Central China Mission, Rev. O C. Crawford, Soochow.

Hunan Mission, Rev. A. R. Kepler, Siangtan.

Shantung Mission, C. F. Field Tsining.

Southern Presbyterian Mission Central China Mission, Rev. J. M. Blain, D. D., Hangchow.

China Inland Mission W. B Milsum, Tientsin.

English Baptist Mission.

Shensi Mission, Rev. E. F Borst-Smith, Sianfu.

Shansi Mission, Rev. H. R. Williamson, Taiyuanfu.

Shantung Mission, Rev. F. S. Drake, Tsingchowfu.

Southern Baptist Convention.

Central China Mission, Rev C. G. McDaniel, Soochow.

Honan Mission, Rev. E. M. Poteat, Kaifeng.

American Baptist Mission, Rev. A. F. Groesbeck, D. D. Kwangtung.

Church Missionary Society, Rev. T. Gaunt, Ningpo.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

North China Mission, Rev. G. D. Wilder, D. D., Peking.

Danish Lutheran Missison, Rev. E. Madsen, Harbin.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

North China Mission, Rev. Li Tien-lu, Peking.

Central China Mission, Rev. W. F. Wilson, Nanking.

Kiangsi Mission, Rev. C. F. Johannaber, Kiukiang.

Norwegian Lutheran Mission, L. Fleisje, Lachokow.

Salvation Army, Ensign Victorson, Tientsin.

China Medical Missionary Association, C. F. Johnson, M. D., Tsinan.

OTHER Y. M. C. M. MEN

International Committee of Y. M. C. A's. of North America: B. B. Wilcox, Pasadena.

National Council Y. M. C. A's. of Canada H. K. Caskey, Toronto.

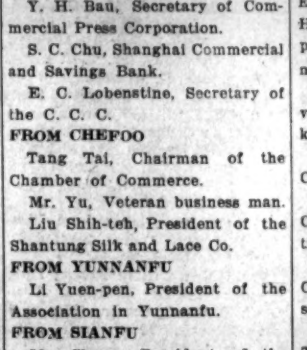
Student Y. M. C. A's. of North America: F. S. Brockman, New York City.

Student Y.M.C.A's. of Canada: R. S. Stone, Toronto.

National Council Y. M. C. A. of Japan: S. Saito, Esq., Tokio, Arthu Jorgensen, Esq., Tokio.

National Board Young Women's Christian Associations of North America: Miss Edith Wells, New York City, Miss Belle Breck, New York City.

Russian National Council Y. M. C. A., C. C. Hatfield, Vladivostok.



300,000 Babies Die Every Year

Unnecessarily! Three hundred thousand babies in this country alone die unnecessarily every year.

Isn't it the duty of parents to safeguard their little children?

A baby is the most precious thing in the world.

This drug store is baby headquarters. All the foods, medicines and preparations which tend toward baby's health and comfort are to be found here

Come in—"and bring the baby."

American Drug Co.

NANKING ROAD

Phone Central 79 and 80

DRUG DEALER AND ADDICT IN KNIFE FIGHT IN CHIHLI

Japanese Morphine Trafficker Stabs Chinese Patron Who Uses Same Weapon

POLICE APPEAL FUTILE

Interesting Sidelights On Racial Relations In The Province

(China Press Correspondence)

Lanhsien, Chihli, April 2.—Recently at Changli a regular customer of one of the Japanese morphine shops, of which there are five in Changli, walked into this particular shop in the south suburb and got a few coppers worth of morphine. He returned later in the same day for another few coppers worth. The dealer claimed that the customer had not paid for the first purchase, while the customer avowed that he had. Some words were passed back and forth.

The customer said that the dealer never gave credit, so, of course, he must have paid. This the dealer denied and to emphasise his contention, took the money that had been laid down, saying that it would pay for the earlier purchase. But the Chinese wasn't to be beaten. He forthwith grabbed the morphine which was also on the counter and started away. The Japanese seized his knife and stabbed the Chinese in the shoulder. The Chinese fled.

FUTILE POLICE APPEAL

Once outside the shop, the wounded man met a policeman, whom he hailed and asked for help, saying he had been stabbed by a Japanese. The policeman told him that if he wanted to institute a law suit, he could not help him, no not even the county magistrate could manage that. "Well," said the complainant, "if I attack him, have you jurisdiction over the case?" The policeman answered in the negative; whereat the man decide to go back and whip the Jap.

He again entered the shop and before the Japanese and his Chinese assistant who was also there were aware of what was going on, the knife had passed into the hands of their customer and they had been stabbed once or twice apiece. But they soon recovered themselves. One picked up a chair, the other a club, and together they let the intruder have it. Seeing himself outnumbered, he beat a hasty retreat, but his long coat got in his way and he fell over the door sill. The knife changed hands again and he suffered several severe cuts and bruises at the hands of the now thoroughly angered Japanese. In fact, he was so badly cut up that he was lucky to escape with his life.

ANOTHER CASE

A short time ago at Shanhaikuan four Japanese entered a shop kept by a fellow countryman, and in his absence killed his little boy and wife who were looking after the shop, stole what money they could lay their hands on and four pounds of morphine, and then cleared out with their booty. Fearing capture, they did not take the railroad but hired a Chinese cart for $18 to take them to Chinchou out in Manchuria.

The shopkeeper on his return finding his wife and boy dead, immediately raised the cry that Chinese had done the crime. But the Shanhaikuan police on inquiry found that four Japanese had hired a cart for Chinchou and immediately set out in pursuit. At a place about half way they found the carter and cart they had learned before departing from Shanhaikuan, were taking the Japanese away. On asking the carter where he was going and whom he was taking, he told them. They entered the inn, where they found the men eating and drinking. They arrested them, and on a close search, recovered the stolen property, took the Japanese back to Shanhaikuan and turned them over to the Japanese authorities.

It is not to be wondered at that with such representatives of the Japanese nation at large in China, the Chinese have no love for the Japanese.

Amusements

Complete New Programme For April 8th at the VICTORIA THEATRE

PRESENTING

George Beban

in

'His Sweetheart"

A Masterful Blending of Humour, Pathos and Human Interest.

Supreme photoplay that tugs at the Heartstrings.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME on Friday, April 9th

SHOWING

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

GREATEST MASTERPIECE

"The Great Love"

In Seven Acts

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Tonight ! Tonight !

PRESENTING

H. B. WARNER

IN HIS ORIGINAL ROL, IN THE THRILLING DRAMA

"THE GHOST BREAKER"

5 Acts of Superb Dramatic Act ng

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

On Friday, April 9th

"AND THE CHILDREN PAY"

Amusements

Lyceum Theatre

SHANGHAI

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 sharp

The Great English Actress

MARIE TEMPEST

In association with GRAHAM BROWNE and their World-Tour Company. In a Repertoire of Famous "Tempest" Comedies.

To-night at 9.15 sharp

"THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY"

NEXT WEEK:—

Monday and Tuesday

THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

Wednesday and Thursday

COUSIN KATE

Friday and Saturday Mrs. Dot

PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S

POPULAR PRICES

Reserved Seats $8

Private Boxes $15

Privats Boxes $15

TOWA CINEMA

No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME for Tonight, April 8th

The Greatest Entertaining Serial

"ELMO THE MIGHTY"

1st and 2nd Episodes

Featuring the Celebrated Stars, Elmo Lincoln and Lucille Love.

"THE FIREMAN"

Two-part Charlie Chaplin Comedy One of the Best Chaplin pictures.

AMUSEMENTS

At the APOLLO Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday April 8th, 9th, 10th & 11th

A Goldwyn release and the season's prize melodramatic triumph!

REX BEACH'S

THRILLING MYSTERY

A Story of Bogus Money and Honest Hearts

"THE CRIMSON GARDENIA" with

OWEN MOORE—HEDA NOVA—TULLY MARSHAL, AND EDWIN STEVENS AND AN ALL-STAR CAST.

6 PARTS 6 PARTS

IT'S A DRAMA THAT GRIPS, THRILLS, HOLDS. IT DEPICTS EVERY HUMAN ELEMENT.

HERE'S A PLAY REPLETE WITH SUSPENSE; THE KIND THAT WILL MAKE YOU SIT ON THE EDGE OF YOUR SEAT AND GASP

REX BEACH'S NEWEST CINEMATIC SENSATION.

Prices as Usual. Booking at Robinson's

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TONIGHT

Junction of N. Szechuen Rd. Exten and Jukong Road

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

FANNIE WARD

America's greatest emotional actress

in

"THE YELLOW TICKET"

An extra-selected star photoplay in 5 parts

Pathe's American News

LONESOME LUKE in "COUNT YOUR VOTES"

Up to his usual standard

Matinee Saturday 3 p.m. Fannie Ward in "THE CRY OF THE WEAK"

Matinee Sunday 3 p.m. Marie Walcamp in "THE RED GLOVE" 5th and 6th Episodes

Two performances nightly, begins at 7:15 and 9:30

Prices: Box seat 50 cts. Dress Circle 40 cts., Stall 30 cts.

THE TROCADERO GRILL

Good Things to Eat and Drink

Yours for Service

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ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 10th, 1920

GRAND CABARET DINNER AND SOUVENIR DANCE

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

MLLE. BARZEVA AND MME. BELIVKOVITCH

IN CLASSICAL AND SOLO DANCES

MADAME MARKOVSKI.....SOPRANO

Special Table d'Hote Dinner $3.00

25 BEAUTIFUL KEWPIE DOLLS EACH CONTAINING ONE BOTTLE OF MONOPOLE CHAMAPAGNE WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE LADIES PRESENT HOLDING THE LUCKY NUMBERS

DANCING & CABARET during dinner in the dining Room

DANCING & CABARET in the Ball Room after Dinner

Astor House Jazz Orchestra

Entrance Complimentary

For reservations, please phone North 200 or North 908

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Ratepayers' Supplement

The China Press

大陸報

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1920

NO CHINESE ON COUNCIL---RATEPAYERS APPROVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Municipal Council Membership Refused And Only A Modified Form Of Representation Given

Chinese of the International Settlement were denied representation on the Municipal Council at the ratepayers meeting yesterday. Indirectly they were granted a voice in the government of the Settlement by being given the right to be represented by an advisory committee to act in conjunction with the Municipal Council on purely Chinese affairs.

The report of the Vice Commission, which did not carry the approval of the Municipal Council and which provides for the ultimate removal from the settlement of brothels, was adopted.

The Volunteer Corps Commission report, which did not carry the approval of the Municipal Council, and which reviewed the controversy in connection with the resignation from the S.V.C. of 'B' company, was also adopted.

BUDGET PROGRAM PASSES

The Municipal Council's budget program for 1920, the salient feature of which is a project to borrow Taels 4,800,000, was adopted and two amendments designed to place limitations on methods of financing the project were voted down. The new council thus is left with a free hand to carry out its program of financing the Settlement.

The vast project of the electricity department, which contemplates the expenditure of Taels 4,304,000 for extension of plant to meet growing power needs of the Settlement, was approved and an amendment providing that new contract consumers of current must aid in financing further plant extensions by the purchase of fixed amounts in municipal debentures also was adopted.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

Lesser resolutions, including one for the re-assessment of land within the settlement, one tabling the report of the Loan Redemption Commission, another fixing license fees for the carrying of firearms, three others for election of a Land Commissioner, Governors of the General Hospital and members of the Permanent Education Committee, and preliminary routine resolutions all were adopted.

A total of 534 votes were cast by 388 rate payers present at the meeting, which opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continued for more than five hours without interruption, though by 7 o'clock the meeting had dwindled to about 60 ratepayers.

NAME SIR HAVILLAND

Chairman E. C. Pearce opened the proceedings with the motion that Sir Havilland de Sausmarez be called upon to act as Chairman, the place he has filled at 14 successive meetings of ratepayers. After this action was unanimously approved Mr. E. L. Allen was in like manner elected Secretary of the meeting. Due the lack of a quorum at this juncture the holding of the special meeting for consideration of the proposed by-law providing for licensing of printing establishments was deferred.

Following the adoption of rules of procedure Chairman Pearce's general report on Municipal affairs with the financial statement for 1919 was presented and this was adopted, the fourth resolution of the day, all having received the second of Mr. A. Brooke Smith.

The fifth resolution consisted of a vote of thanks to Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, for his long and efficient service with that organisation. In proposing this Mr. Pearce reviewed Major Trueman's connection with the corps from the time that he enlisted in it as a private in 1884 on through the period up to the present.

The presentation of a motor car to Major Trueman, provided for in the resolution proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. A. Brooke Smith and the expression of thanks to the officer, unanimously were approved.

ELECTRICAL PROGRAM

The real work of the session opened with the reading of the sixth resolution providing for the extension of the municipal electrical plant and the proposed program and needs of the department were presented to the meeting by Mr. A. W. Burkill. Mr. Edward I. Ezra then offered his amendment to the resolution providing for subscriptions to municipal loan issues by new contract consumers of current and both amendment and resolution unanimously were adopted.

The first division of opinion in the meeting developed after Chairman Pearce presented the seventh resolution providing for adoption of the budget for 1920 and authorisation of the proposed loan issue. Two amendments were offered to this resolution. The first, presented by Mr. Edward I. Ezra and seconded by Mr. Edward S. Little, called upon the Municipal Council to give "careful attention to the desirability of issuing gold loans in sterling or gold dollars" in connection with financing of the electricity department. The second amendment, offered by Mr. Cecil Holliday and seconded by Mr. Edward S. Little sought to raise a barrier again issuance of 'premium bonds' without the express sanction of the rate payers. Both amendments were defeated. On Mr. Ezra's amendment a vote was counted, the result of which was 116 against the amendment and 80 for it.

MASON SPEAKS

In connection with the seventh resolution Mr. Isaac Mason gave voice to the cause of the foreign resident outside of the limits of the International Settlement pleading that the Municipal Council be instructed to take steps to extend as soon as may be the franchise to these residents. His views received endorsement both in an address on behalf of the council made by Mr. Pearce and by vote of the meeting.

Consideration of the eighth resolution brought to issue the main question of the meeting—Chinese representation on the Municipal Council. The council's proposals, embodied in the resolution, were for an advisory committee of Chinese to act with the Municipal Council on purely Chinese affairs. The amendment to this proposed by Mr. E. S. Little provided that the council take steps to give three seats on the governing body to Chinese members. By ruling of Sir Havilland, the Chairman, the amendment was dealt with as a supplementary resolution numbered VIII A.

Mr. Little in presenting the resolution and Mr. Edward I. Ezra in seconding it made a vigorous fight for the Chinese cause marshalling every argument that might be advanced with telling force. The reply of Mr. Pearce consisted of a merciless flaying of Chinese character. He denied assertions that they had capability for self government, poured broadsides of disclaimer into the verbal edifice the preceding speakers had upreared and in answer to the contention that Chinese would not be open to corruption he expressed open doubt in an extended arraignment ending with the assertion that in a particular transaction he himself had been approached by a would-be bribe giver, who had offered him Taels 1,000:

VOTE IS DECISIVE

Following Mr. Little's rebuttal which was interrupted by voices and the stamping of feet from the body of the meeting, the vote on what had been the amendment was taken after the meeting had voted for the original resolution unanimously.

The vote on Resolution VIII A which sought to give to Chinese three seats on the Municipal Council was against the proposal about three to one, but it should be said that at least four Japanese voted for the Chinese side of the question.

VICE COMMISSION

The resolution for adoption of the Vice Commission report was moved by Mr. Skinner Turner and seconded by Mr. L. E. Canning. Neither gentleman spoke in favor. After Mr. Pearce had discussed the report, Mr. Rankin moved an amendment specifying that brothels should be licensed as recommended in the report The motion was seconded. Mr Isaac Mason asked support for Mr. Skinner Turner's motion. The latter after Mr. Pearce had stated the Council's objections to the committee's findings said: "Every one of the objections put forward by the Council were considered by the committee." There were four votes against the adoption of the report and its recommendations.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

Ratepayers again over-ruled the Municipal Council when they passed the resolution for the acceptance of the report and adoption of recommendations from the special committee headed by Dr. John R. Hykes, which investigated the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The Reverend Evan Morgan moved the resolution after outlining the history of unrest which developed in the corps after the trouble in "B" Company (British.) Mr. Edward S. Little seconded.

Addresses on various issues in the order of the meeting follow:

Ratepayers' Meeting Of 1920

Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, chairman
Mr. E. L. Allen, secretary
Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council.

RATEPAYERS ELECTED TO OFFICE

Mr. A. J. Welch elected Land Commissioner
Dr. S. W. Jackson, Messrs. McIntyre, E. F. Mackay and A. Brooke-Smith elected governors of the General Hospital.
Messrs. E. C. Pearce and Edward Ezra elected to the Permanent Educational Committee.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY RATEPAYERS IN SESSION

Resolution	
III	Adoption of Rules of procedure
IV	Report and accounts for 1919 passed
V	Passed vote of thanks to Major Trueman of S.V.C.
VI	Approved program of extensions for Electricity Department Voted that electricity consumers supplied in bulk must subscribe to municipal loan issues.
VII	Adopted 1920 budget and authorised loan issue for Taels 4,800,000 Voted against issuance of gold loans for payment of electricity department contracts Voted down resolution asking that premium debentures not be issued without express action of ratepayers
VIII	Approved creation of a Chinese advisory committee
VIIIA	Refused to alter land regulations so that three Chinese members would be added to the Council
XII	Approved reassessment of land within the Settlement
XIII	Voted to table report of Loan Redemption Committee until 1921 meeting
XIV	Sanctioned Council's proposal to tax permits for carrying of firearms.
XV	Adopted the report and sanctioned the recommendations made by the committee investigating vice conditions in the Settlement.
XVI	Received and adopted the report of the commission which investigated the Volunteer Corps.

Resolutions IX, X and XI were for elections to offices.

Youth Of Students Blamed By Pearce For International Settlement Unrest

Speaking on the fourth resolution Mr. Pearce gave the administration's report as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen: As we have a more than usually full and important agenda for discussion at this afternoon's meeting, and as the more important phases of Municipal activity in 1919 have been dealt with in the Municipal Gazettes published weekly throughout the year and in the several parts of the Annual Report which have been in your hands for some little while, I will be as brief as possible in my retrospect of the past year.

"I cannot look back on 1919 without feeling that it was the most trying year of my term of office as one of your elected representatives. The spirit of unrest which has disturbed the greater part of the world during the last few years has spread hither. The failure of North and South to settle their differences and the presence of opposing political factions in and around the Settlement have proved a constant source of anxiety. Labor and trades of all kinds have organised. Strikes have been frequent though generally speaking of a peaceable character. We have experienced a long sustained boycott of Japanese goods with its concomitant racial embitterment.

"The schools have been infected by politics. The collection of our rates has been resisted by certain misguided sections of the Chinese community. Threats of strikes and of the non-payment of rates have accompanied demands for Chinese representation on the Council, for the extension of the franchise to Chinese payers of taxes, and for other concessions calculated to undermine the administration of this Foreign Settlement, and to be achieved by alteration of our Land Regulations or Charter of local self Government. We have had to call out our Defense Force to assure the preservation of peace and good order. We have had to take measures to maintain essential public services and to safeguard our food supplies and all the while we have had to keep a watchful eye on the course of events in Siberia and to take such measures as have been possible to stem the influx of undesirable refugees from Northern ports.

"With some aspects of these elements of unrest I must briefly deal.

INDISCRETION OF STUDENTS

"With the political aspirations of young China we are only concerned at this Meeting in so far as they affect the maintenance of peace and good order in the Settlement. Any movement that has for object the uplift of China must compel our sympathy when the means chosen to that end are such as can command our respect and when the movement in question is directed by those who are willing to place "pro patria" before all considerations of party gain and self-aggrandisement. That the intentions of the Students as a whole, in so far as they were designed to secure better government, were indeed worthy no one will deny, but the fact remains that in the inexperience and indiscretion of youth they permitted themselves to be exploited by a band of unscrupulous intriguers, to whom pro patria has no meaning, unless it holds forth some personal gain such as is provided by the spoils of office. Moreover the policy of intimidation, which was the strongest weapon of the Student Movement and of the rate agitation, does not augur well for the future, and when such a policy is applied, as it unquestionably was, in an effort to bring pressure to bear on the foreign residents of this Settlement, it must inevitably alienate our sympathy and set up a reaction that must, it is regretted, have a natural tendency to retard the awakening of China.

"In its early stages the Student Movement as it affected the Settlement was indeed harmless enough, but as so often—indeed one might almost say invariably—happens, in the case of any popular movement in China, it soon attracted the scum of the agitating class and got out of hand, with the result that we had to adopt a strong arm policy to prevent serious trouble. The lesson which we have learnt and which future Councils should keep well before them, is that the Authorities here must safeguard the general interests of the community, Foreign and Chinese, by placing a strict ban on political movements within the Settlement.

NEUTRALITY OF SETTLEMENT

"It may be argued that this is not a wholesome policy, but, ladies and gentlemen, you must bear in mind that this little Settlement of ours, a mere speck on the map of China, is in a particularly peculiar position. Its well-being and prosperity are largely founded upon its neutrality in Chinese politics. Indeed it is the observance of this neutrality which has probably contributed more than anything else to its preservation and to the preservation of those who reside therein from the devastation and ruin that have befallen the greater part of China in those times of political turmoil, which have been by no means rare during the past 50 or 60 years. We must maintain this neutrality and suppress action that is inimical thereto. Surely, there is ample room in the vast outside expanse of China's domain for those who are so deeply concerned in her politics. Why I ask you, should this Settlement be made a center for their political activities?

"The rate agitation of July and August last calls for a few remarks. In the early stages the refusal of payment was based on the allegation that insufficient notice had been given to Chinese residents of the increase in the General Municipal Rate from 12 to 14 percent and of the collection of a special levy of 1 percent with effect from July 1. This allegation was nothing more nor less than a plank in the studied policy of prevarication adopted by the Chinese, for your approval of the increased rate and special levy at the Ratepayers' Meeting in April, 1919, some three months before they came into operation, was fully dealt with in the Chinese press at that time. Hardship was then pleaded. Hardship because the special levy was to be collected in one payment instead of by instalments.

"When this hardship was removed by spreading the levy over three quarters, objection to payment of the rates was taken on the stand of 'no taxation without representation.' These and other considerations indicated in the most unmistakable manner that the agitation was conceived and engineered by those who had an ulterior motive in encouraging the Chinese community to flout your Council's authority and to produce a state of unrest of which they fondly hoped to be able to take advantage to further their own nefarious schemes. It is clear—in fact we have the most conclusive proof—that a large measure of the support accorded the agitation was not willingly given but the result of intimidation, against which, unhappily, so very few Chinese can hold out.

"Support of the agitation can also be attributed in a measure to the hope of a section of the Chinese community that by agitating they would escape payment, or at least secure some reduction in the amount of the rates properly payable by them, as their quota to the cost of the administration of the Settlement. The agitation cost the community a substantial sum, which will, of course, fall upon the rates, of which those who supported the agitation will have to pay their due proportion, and it is to be hoped that when they realise this and realise the futility of opposition of the rates they may take a saner view of things and avoid any further unpleasantness.

"With the question of representation I shall have occasion to deal when addressing you in connection with Resolution VIII.

"You will recall that at our last Annual Meeting you passed a resolution authorising us to approve and sanction any such extension or extentions of the railless tram system as we might from time to time consider desirable in the public interest.

"In July a comprehensive scheme of railless traction development was submitted by the Tramway Company. This scheme has engaged our very careful attention and as you will have observed in the Gazette of March 30 we have recently addressed the Company dealing with the whole question of extension, rail and railless, and with that most important question, improvement in the existing service. You will have noted that we recommend two rail extensions the one from the Tram terminus North Szechuen Road to the Hongkew Park Gate or Wonglo Road and the other from the Yangtszepoo terminus to the Point and that the scheme of extensions approved by us will open up much needed facilities for cheap and quick transport over a very wide area. In this connection I may state that we have recently had a proposal laid before us in regard to the introduction of a motor bus service along the Avenue Edward VII to Thibet Road thence northwards across the Soochow Creek to Haining Road and along Haining Road to Woosung Road.

"Consideration of this proposal must necessarily take some time and publicity will in due course be given to our views on the subject. In considering this and other proposals of a like nature there are many important points to be borne in mind, not least of which is the need for providing still further transport facilities than will exist even when the tram service extensions are in actual operation.

"Passing now to departmental activities with which I shall deal but shortly:

VOLUNTEER CORPS

"In April the Corps was inspected for the first time since the outbreak of the war by an officer of H.M. Regular Forces, kindly deputed for the purpose by Major General F. Ventris, Chief Officer Commanding H.M. Forces in China. The report made by this officer, Col. J. R. Young, R.E., has been published and we can congratulate ourselves on its very satisfactory character as reflecting the greatest credit on Major Trueman and on those under his command.

"As a result of Col. Young's inspection and report and of the representations made by Major General Ventris, H.M. Army Council has promised us every assistance possible in re-arming the Corps with more modern weapons of war. I take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of this promised assistance as also of the loan made by the American Government of two Gatling guns for the use of the American Company and of the loan made by the Italian Government of two machine guns, together with a supply a rifles and ammunition for the use of the Italian Company.

"Our thanks are due for the very efficient services rendered by the corps upon those occasions of unrest during the past year when we had to call upon their assistance to preserve peace and good order. In this connection and whilst extending a welcome to those who have joined or rejoined the Corps upon their return from war service, I venture to express the hope that all who possibly can will join the Corps, so that when we have to face further troublous times we can meet them with a far greater sense of security if we know that we have behind us a force that has not only reached a high standard of efficiency but is also not lacking in numbers.

"To General Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang and Military Commissioner for Sungkiang and Shanghai, we express our sincere appreciation for the facilities provided for artillery target practice at Woosung.

FIRE BRIGADE

"1919 witnessed the conversion of the Brigade from an essentially volunteer into an entirely professional organisation. The considerations that rendered this change necessary have been fully dealt with in the Annual Report and I propose therefore merely to express again our deep appreciation and gratitude for the invaluable services rendered by the long succession of volunteer officers and firemen who have served in the Brigade.

"At the time of the conversion questions were raised as to the ability of the Brigade efficiently to carry on the fire protection of the Settlement upon the withdrawal of the volunteer members. The months that have since elapsed have provided the answer, for the work of the Brigade has earned general commendation.

POLICE FORCE

"The arrival of a number of recruits for the Foreign branch of the force in the autumn of last year and the expected early arrival of recruits for the Sikh branch made it possible for us to give the Specials that release from their active duties which they had so well earned. I do not propose to enlarge upon the circumstances under which the Specials were brought into being, nor upon the most excellent work which, often at great personal inconvenience, they performed as an active Branch of the Police Force, suffice it to say that their services proved so valuable that when it came to the point we felt that we could not possibly dispense with them altogether. We felt that, by keeping them together as a force for use in emergency, that emergency was far less likely to arise than it otherwise might and that, if unhappily it did arise, we should be in a far better position to meet it than would otherwise be the case. We decided therefore to establish a Special Police Reserve and it is most gratifying to record that this decision met with such satisfactory support that we can count should the occasion require, on a very substantial police unit.

"In June, 1919, the United Services' Association came forward with an offer to form a unit of British officers and men, who had seen war service, to assist under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, in the protection of foreign interests in Shanghai. Needless to say we replied accepting and expressing appreciation of the public spirit shown by the Association in thus offering its services to the community The Expeditionary Forces Emergency Unit constitutes another valuable addition to our defense forces and our thanks are due to those who have come forward and enrolled therein.

"I referred a minute ago to the arrival of recruits for the Foreign branch of the force. Generally speaking these men are making good. Some of them I regret to say, have failed utterly to appreciate what duty, discipline and example mean, and I am sure that I am voicing your sentiments and the sentiments of all those who have given loyal and valuable service in the Force for many years when I state that the Force has no use for men of this stamp It has traditions of which it can well be proud, and we must see to it that these traditions are not sullied.

"My remarks of course apply to a few men only and I hope that they may reflect upon the wrong and that they do their fellow members of the Force and turn over a new leaf. Apart from these few men the work of all branches of the Force has been most excellent. Much attention has again been given to the matter of traffic regulation, which as I stated last year, probably presents greater complexities here than in any other city, by reason of the extraordinary variety and number of vehicles on our streets and the meandering propensities of the average Chinese footpad Many new tram traffic islands have been placed in position and others are to follow. Motor freight traffic is being encouraged in the view that it will relieve congestion.

"The experiment of one-way traffic in the Szechuen and Kiangse Roads, which from a traffic point of view proved a complete success, had subsequently to be abandoned because of the strong opposition of property owners and shopkeepers along the roads affected. The arrangements in connection with the repatriation of German and Austro-Hungarian subjects fell largely to the Police Force whose work in this connection was most efficiently carried out, and has received recognition by the Chinese Government.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

"From the health point of view 1919 can scarcely be considered very satisfactory, if we are to base our judgment on the death rate: in the case of foreigners 20.6 per mille and in the case of Chinese 14.3 per mille as contrasted with 16.5 and 12.8 per mille in 1918. We were visited by epidemic waves of influenza in June and October, whilst in June, July and August choleraic diarrhoea took a heavy toll. There was again no case of plague and smallpox did not claim a single victim amongst the Chinese.

"The Private Nursing Service has been extended, tubercular cases are now treated in a pavilion set aside for the purpose at the Isolation Hospital, the new western wing has been taken into use, additional quarters have been provided for the nursing staff and a children's ward has been opened at the Victoria Nursing Home. Much useful work has been accomplished in the laboratory in sanitary inspection and in health propaganda directed from the sixteen sub-district Branch Health Offices and in mosquito reduction and the results achieved reflect the efficiency of the Health Department Staff.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

"The Commissioner of Public Works was given an extension of leave to enable him to visit the United States and Canada to examine and report upon the question of sewage disposal which in a rapidly growing and modernised city like Shanghai is becoming one of daily increasing importance. His preliminary reports have already been published for your information and you will observe that the experimental and other work now in progress will form an integral part of the comprehensive sewerage scheme which will eventually have to be carried out. Mr. Godfrey has recently left for Singapore and Rangoon to give further study to this question and to that of a high pressure water system and we hope that he will have the opportunity of meeting and conferring with Professor Fowler and other sewage experts.

"The policy of widening and extending roads leading west and east has been continued during the year so far as finances permitted, but, as the Commissioner states in his report, the absence of a proper arterial road system on a large scale is becoming a matter of real necessity demonstrating the need for some form of Settlement extension. As regards road maintenance it is hoped that the introduction of fast motor transport will result in the gradual elimination of those archaic survivals—the handcart and the wheelbarrow—that cause such serious wear of road surfaces.

"It has been a source of disappointment to the Council that the new Administration Building is not yet ready for occupation, the delay has been due to rearrangement of the accommodation of staff quarters so far as quarters so far as possible so as to provide for the housing of the Electricity Department, to consequent revision of the lighting scheme and more particularly to the delay in the matter of the preparation of the heating plans by the London expert entrusted therewith and to the non-delivery of heating plant and piping. It is hoped that a portion of the building will be taken into use in the Autumn and the whole of the building early next year.

"The many activities of the Department are dealt with in the report of the Commissioner of Public Works and in the Works section of the Annual Report and so I will pass on to

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

"Despite the shortage of trained and qualified teachers the general standard of work in the several Municipal Schools, foreign and Chinese, was well maintained throughout the year.

"With the exception of the Ellis Kadoorie, Nieh Chih Kuei and Polytechnic Schools, whose numbers were slightly affected by the Student Movement, the attendance at the various schools again shows a considerable increase. Financial considerations have precluded the construction of the new school for girls, which is badly required in the Western District, but we propose to proceed with its construction during the current year. To complete the site and to provide for an enlargement of the playground at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, an area of Mow 1.259 on the east side of the school was purchased during the year. Much needed additional playground facilities have been provided at the Public School for Boys by the turfing and levelling of a piece of surplus land in the Council's possession, situated between the School and the Rifle Range.

"Due to the influx of children from the Outports and from Vladivostok and other Russian centers, it was found necessary to formul-

Ratepayers O. K. Budget Plan; Vice Commission And Volunteer Corps Reports Given Approval

Council Has Free Hand

In Carrying Out Vast Scheme Of Financing Settlement In Which Project To Borrow Nearly Half Million Taels Will Be Launched This Year

ate a ruling to prevent the crowding out of local children by the children of non-resident parents, whose applications for admission will no longer be accepted. As a result of the inspection of the four foreign schools carried out during December, 1918, by Mr. F. M. H. Holman, B. A., Lecturer on Education, University of Hongkong, who was very kindly delegated for the purpose by the University Authorities, all four schools were recommended for approval by the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, University of Cambridge.

"We are indebted to Mr. H. O. White for the gift of a bursary to be given annually to the best pupil at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, and to the late Mr. S. Rayner, Headmaster elect of the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese, whose death on war service we record with deep regret, for the bequest of an annual prize for the best mathematical scholar in the Public School for Chinese.

"With the Band I shall deal in my remarks on the Budget for 1920.

FINANCE

"I shall now deal with the Financial Statement for 1919.

"Our ordinary income exceeded the estimate as amended by the amendment to Resolution V passed at our last Annual Meeting, by Tls. 123,431.47. Our receipts fell slightly short of our estimates in the case of Special Advertisement Rate, Rent of Municipal Properties, Revenue from Municipal and Public Undertakings and Land Tax. On the other hand our estimates were exceeded in the case of General Municipal Rate Tls. 56,764, Wharfage Dues Tls. 47,836, and License Fees Tls. 20,844.

"Turning to Departmental Estimates of Ordinary Expenditure you will note under-expenditure in the case of the Volunteer Corps, the Health Department, the Public Library, the Finance Department and Stock and Stores, whilst over-expenditure is to be recorded in the case of the Fire Brigade, the Police Force and the Public Works Department, largely due to the return of employes from war service and to increases in Chinese rates of pay.

"Over-expenditure will also be noted in the case of the Public Band, the Educational Department, the Secretariat, Interest, Brokerage, etc., and General Charges. Under the last heading chiefly due to war service pay awarded under the terms of the amendment to Resolution V passed at the last Annual Meeting and not covered by the special levy then authorised. The actual deficit on the Ordinary Budget carried to Extraordinary Income was Tls. 148,945.98 as against the amended estimate of Tls. 8,195.

"Passing on to Extraordinary Expenditure you will note under expenditure under Land chiefly traceable to the fact that no expenditure was incurred in respect of the provision made for the extension of the Isolation Hospital for Chinese and for the purchase of a new Cemetery Site, and under Buildings chiefly due to the fact that no expenditure was incurred in respect of the construction of Sikh Barracks at the Louza Station the construction of a Goal Hospital, the extension of the Isolation Hospital for Chinese, the extension of the Police Hospital for Chinese and extension of the Tungchow Road Workshop. On the other hand Extraordinary Expenditure for which no appropriation was made was incurred in respect of land Tls. 9,358 and Building Tls. 4,835.

"During the period January 1 to March 15, 1919, Tls. 63,600 of the 1918 loan was issued. The loan authorised for 1919 was Tls. 3,400,000, of which Tls. 2,500,000 was required for electricity purposes. At the end of the year Tls. 1,468,100 only was issued but a further Tls. 325,000 has been issued since then until March 15. Omitting this last amount the deficit carried forward to 1920 is Tls. 753,121.58 against an anticipated deficit of Tls. 111,139. Under conditions such as those that existed during the past year, when silver continued at a very high level and when attractive gold loans were available for investment, the support which our loan issue received must be considered satisfactory.

"In conclusion, our thanks are due to all those who have been good enough to give of their time and advice on the various Committees. Specially are our thanks due to those who have served on the Volunteer Corps Commission and to those, who as members of the Vice Committee, have gone so exhaustively into that most important but withal difficult question the betterment of moral conditions within the Settlement. We may not be able to agree to the practicability of every one of the recommendations that they have made, but their labors have been most thorough and exhaustive and we thank them."

Burkill Outlines Plan To Extend Power Supply

RESOLUTION VI

Mr. Burkill described the program of the electrical department as follows:

"Before speaking on the resolution now before you, I will very briefly touch on the result of this year's working of the Electricity Department which can be considered satisfactory. The total units sold show an increase of 18.62 percent over 1918, and when I tell you that this 18.62 percent means an increase of 16,000,000 units, you will be better able to appreciate what the demand during 1919 has been.

"While we are still without a sufficiency of reserve plant, our troubles during the year under review were not as acute as they have been, and when the 10,000 Kilowatt Parsons Set and the first of the 18,000 Kilowatt G. E. C. Sets are put into commission during the next few months, for the first time for some years the Electricity Department will have some reserve machinery to fall back on.

"The strain on our staff during 1919 has not been quite so heavy as during the war.

"I will now turn to the Resolution that I have the honor of bringing before you.

"Since early in 1919 the expansion of industrial activities in Shanghai has been remarkable, and the demands for Power are such, that a revision of the scheme for extension prepared in December, 1918, is essential.

"At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers last year, you sanctioned what we call the 1919 extension scheme, covering the period 1919 to 1924, and as short a time as a year ago, the figures on which this scheme was based, were considered by some as too optimistic. The result of this industrial activity during 1919, has made it absolutely necessary to revise the 1919 scheme.

TELLS OF DEVELOPMENT

"The following figures are more convincing than any words of mine can be. The estimated load for 1920 was 34,000 kilowatts whereas it is now 45,000, a figure we did not expect to touch until 1922. We now estimate a load of 64,000 kilowatts in 1921, a load that only a year ago was not thought possible at any rate until after 1924. In view of this demand for power, a revised scheme for the extension of the electricity works was prepared and published in the Municipal Gazette of January 29.

"This 1920 program of extension, with the consequent heavy borrowings by the Electricity Department, aroused considerable interest amongst the Ratepayers, and the result was a letter dated February 1 from Mr. Edward Ezra and others interested in the future of your Electricity Department.

"I now take this opportunity of informing you that the Electricity Committee welcomed the interest displayed. In the first place this Department is not and for many years past has not been a burden on the rates, true a good deal of money has to be raised for it, but it pays all the interest on the loans allocated to it, and further pays the Council an over-riding commission of 1 percent on their loan, the total of this commission last year was Tls. 59,689, and this annual payment of commission rises as we have more money from the Council. Then apart from paying all our own interest and a yearly commission, the surplus profits of the Department are paid over to the Council for general purposes. The sum of Tls. 368,689 has been paid to the Council for surplus profits and commission, in respect of the past year's working, and as the Department expands so will our contributions increase."

AIMS STATED

"It must be remembered that the aim of the Department is not to make a large profit, but only to make a fair return on the money invested and give the ratepayers as cheap power and light. One very grave misapprehension that existed, and which I feel sure is now cleared up, is that the Electricity Department extensions were for the benefit of consumers outside the Settlement, more particularly for power.

"The figures given in Mr. Aldridge's report of March 19 will I hope effectually dispose of this, out of a total bulk supply in 1919, 82.6 percent was delivered to consumers inside the Settlement, 6 percent to consumers outside the Settlement, but on Municipal roads, and 11.4 percent to consumers outside the Settlement. Those consumers who are on Municipal roads outside the settlement are required to pay certain contributions towards the rates, so that only 11.4 percent of our supply goes to those who contribute nothing to the upkeep of this Settlement. Then again in the estimated increase looked for in 1920, 1921 and 1922, to provide for which you are now asked to sanction this resolution, the following figures are of interest, showing as they do that the demand for power comes from consumers either in the Settlement or outside the Settlement, but on Municipal roads, as against a demand from those situated outside the Settlement altogether.

Estimated increase for Power from consumers in Settlement.

	1920	32.7%
	1921	72.9%
	1922	29.1%
Outside Settlement but on Municipal roads.	1920	270.3%
	1921	120.0%
	1922	10.8%
Outside Settlement	1920	12.6%
	1921	19.2%
	1922	13.6%

"The development of industries on Municipal roads outside the Settlement mean a big increase to the Municipality in revenue, as all users of current will have to pay 12 perecent taxation on the assessed value of their properties.

"Adverting to the increased demand for bulk supply, this gave rise to two questions which were fully gone into by the Council and the Electricity Department towards the end of 1919, viz: what form of guarantee could be got from consumers that they would fulfil their contract with the Electricity Department who have to invest large sums to provide the necessary power, and what form of contribution could be obtained from these power consumers towards this capital expenditure. The decision come to by the Council was that in future all new power consumers would have to take up Municipal Debentures for the current year in which they were connected up equal to 1/3rd. of the capital cost of the plant required to meet their contracts, and that these debentures were to be lodged with the Council as a guarantee for the fulfilment of their contracts; the interest of course going to the consumers. All existing power consumers to take up debentures on the scale for any increase in demand over their existing contracts.

STATES POLICY

"I would like here to explain that existing power consumers, when their present contracts fall in, cannot be asked or made to take up debentures, as the plant to supply their demands is already installed and working, and it is not their demands that call for this big extension.

"The following is a rough estimate of what can be expected from new consumers, the figures are dependant on the various prospective load contracts being carried out under the new conditions.

1920 will produce Tls. 310,000
1921 will produce Tls. 490,000
1922 will produce Tls. 725,000

Budget Program Adopted As Outlined By Pearce

RESOLUTION VII

The budget program was given by Mr. Pearce as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I now have the honor to propose the adoption of the Budget for 1920, in terms of the following Resolution:

"'Resolution VII—That the estimated expenditure for 1920, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 4,800,000 or the equivalent of this sum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.'

"In settling our program of expenditure for presentation at this meeting, we have again had to recognise the necessity for cutting down so far as is reasonably possible and consistent with efficient administration and essential public development. Continued abnormal financial conditions demand such a policy of economy but you will appreciate that there comes a time when development that it was possible to defer during the past few years cannot longer be deferred. Thus it is that the accumulated effects of economy have resulted in our having to lay before you this afternoon a more than usually heavy Budget of Extraordinary Expenditure.

INCOME

"The total of our ordinary income is estimated at Tls. 4,742,570, which is Tls. 322,909 in excess of our income for 1919. You will recall that for the last two quarters of 1919, the levy in respect of Land Tax was increased from 6/10ths to 7/10ths of 1 percent, and in respect of General Municipal Rate from 12 to 15 percent. Upon a preliminary consideration of the estimates as presented to the Finance Committee by the several Committees concerned, it seemed that the Land Tax and General Municipal Rate would have to be levied at increased rates, but after going very carefully into the estimates justification was found for increasing Revenue and for reducing Ordinary Expenditure under certain headings, so that the Ordinary Budget showed a small surplus carried forward to Extraordinary Income. Under ordinary circumstances we ought not to be content with so small a margin between income and expenditure, but I think you will agree that the retention of the levy in respect of Land Tax and General Municipal Rate at the same rates as for the last half of 1919 is desirable under the circumstances even though as a result so small a surplus is shown.

"In this connection, I may state that we closely examined the position of those occupants of premises outside Settlement limits on Municipal roads who are served by the Waterworks or Telephone Companies or by the Electricity Department.

"Under provision of the Waterworks and Telephone agreements we have power to collect a Special Rate from outside occupants not exceeding such General Municipal Rate and Land Tax combined as they would have to pay were they within Settlement limits. We came to the conclusion, which I am sure you will endorse, that as these outside occupants enjoy practically the same amenities as are enjoyed by those inside the Settlement, they should contribute more than they have hitherto done towards the expenses of providing them with such amenities.

"Hitherto they have paid a rate, which has been included in our Budget under the heading General Municipal Rate, equal to one-half of the General Municipal Rate payable by residents within the Settlement. It seemed to us that it would be essentially equitable that they in common with those outside occupants who take their supply of light or of power from the Electricity Department, should be called upon to pay a special rate of 12 percent as contrasted with the 14 percent General Municipal Rate payable by those inside the Settlement. We considered it only fair that reasonable notice of this increased taxation should be given to those affected and accordingly we have made allowances for the increase as from July 1 next only.

LAND TAX INCREASE

"From Land Tax we look for an increased revenue of Tls. 1,400. Making due allowance for building activity, we anticipate an increase of Tls. 96,000 in the receipts from General Municipal Rate. The Special Rate on occupants outside the Settlement to which I have just referred is shown under a special heading this source should be approxmately Tls. 15,000. With progressive improvement in the trade of the port and with the operation of the 5 percent effective Customs Import Tariff, and taking as our guide the receipts for the last quarter of 1919, we have felt justified in allowing for a total increase of Tls. 81,164 in the receipts from wharfage dues.

"From license fees we anticipate an increase in revenue of Tls. 63,156. The number of motor vehicles on our streets is rapidly increasing and from this source alone we anticipate an increased revenue of Tls. 25,000. The license fee for private ricshas has remained at $3 per quarter since 1908. You will note from the schedule of rates, taxes, dues and fees that we recommend an increase to $4 per quarter as from July 1. Allowing for this increase in fees and for an increase in the number of private ricshas, of which there is every indication, we estimate the receipts from this source will exceed those of 1919 by Tls. 15,000. With the operation of the amended by-laws which were passed at our special meeting in July last, and to which the assent of the Consular ad Diplomatic bodies was later accorded, the licensing of exchange shops and tobacco shops, for which nominal appropriations only were made in the Budget for 1919, has become effective. From tobacco shops we expect a revenue of Tls. 15,000, and from exchange shops Tls. 9,000.

"Other increases anticipated from license fees are notably carts, Tls. 5,500, dogs $4,500—not due to any anticipated increase in the number of dogs, but to the fact that the increased fee sanctioned by you last year, only came into operation after the majority of dog owners had already taken out their licenses for the year—Pawnbrokers Tls. 4,000 and wheelbarrows Tls. 3,000. Small decreases are anticipated in the receipts from private owned ponies and carriages and from livery stables. There is a small increase in the estimate under rent of Municipal properties, due to an anticipated increase in the receipts from market fees.

"You will observe an increase of Tls. 59,801 in the Revenue from Public and Municipal undertakings. The contribution to General Funds from the Electricity department shows an increase of Tls. 67,000 whilst it is anticipated that the royalty received from the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., will produce Tls. 12,000 more than the estimate for 1919. On the other hand the dividend on our shareholding in the Waterworks Company, including 741 additional shares recently acquired, will probably show a serious drop due to the prevailing high exchange.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

"During last year we gave much attention to the question of improvement in the pay and terms of service of both the foreign and Chinese Staff, as you will have noted from a perusal of the remarks in this connection set out on page 91c of the finance section of the annual report. The improvements effected have, we believe, been thoroughly appreciated. We still have under consideration the question of efficient foreign trained medical aid for the Chinese staff and also the introduction of a retiring gratuity for those of them who give long and valued service.

"As regards the foreign staff, there are still questions of importance attaching to their terms of service which require consideration, and as we recognise that conditions of employment the world over have undergone very great change during the last few years, and that other employers of foreign labor in Shanghai will probably welcome a lead in this matter, we have thought fit to appoint a representative committee to go into the whole question. The names of those who have kindly consented to serve on the membership of this committee have been published and its sittings will commence within a very short time after this meeting.

"The committee will probably call for the views of what—without casting any reflection on them—we may term the lower grade employes, as well as of those who occupy the more responsible appointments in the service. It will also, I believe, invite other employers of labor in Shanghai to give evidence on some of the points that will come up for consideration, and when its labors have been completed, it is hoped that it may be possible to make public its report. The improvements already granted, to which I have referred, have necessarily meant a large increase in Departmental expenditure apart from the specific causes of increase to which I shall draw your attention.

"The Volunteer Corps estimate which makes provision for the appointment of a paid Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., whom we shall shortly welcome, is the only departmental estimate which shows a decrease on the estimate of last year. This decrease, Tls. 1,765, is almost entirely due to a somewhat smaller total strength and the late arrival of uniform material last year. Under stock and stores we have made provision for the purchase of an armored car and of two motor machine gun cars, which will provide the Corps with a greater measure of mobility in dealing with sudden emergencies.

"For the Fire Brigade, provision is made for expenditure which shows an increase of Tls. 56,410 on the estimate for 1919, with which, however, comparison is of little if any value, owing to the conversion of the Brigade from an essentially volunteer into an entirely professional organisation. We have made provision for the very necessary equipment with uniform of the whole of the Chinese staff, at a cost of Tls. 14,000, but we have reason to believe that, once this initial expenditure has been made, the appropriation under this heading for future years should not reach anything like as high a figure unless occasioned by any expansion of the Brigade.

TO BUY FIRE FLOAT

"Increased expenditure is to be noted under stock and stores, due very largely to the provision made for the purchase of a new fire float Tls. 25,000: we have not been able to obtain a very close estimate. The present float is in a very unsatisfactory condition and the uncertainty of the water pressure and the importance of a speedy and powerful float as an auxiliary in the case of waterside and shipping fires cannot be over-estimated.

"We went into the question of calling upon Fire Insurance Companies to make a contribution towards the expenditure involved, but came to the conclusion that this would be impracticable. On the other hand we agreed that the present charge for the service of the float, Tls. 100 per diem, is totally inadequate and that a largely increased scale of charges should be levied upon those to whom services are rendered. The Chief Officer is going into this question as also into the matter of a scale of charges for the services of the Brigade at fires outside Settlement limits on property which does not contribute, by taxation, towards the cost of the administration of the Settlement.

"Last year provision was included in the estimates for two motor pumps. With the close of the year neither of these had arrived, and the appropriation now inserted covers these two and one additional pump. Another turntable escape is required at an estimated cost of Tls. 2,000 and further appliances and tools for the Brigade work shops at an estimated cost of Tls. 5,000.

"Coming to the estimates for the Police Force, you will note a very large increase on those for last year—no less than Tls. 277,935—attributable in the main to the return of those members of the force who proceeded on war service, to the engagement of recruits for the foreign branch, to the filling up of vacancies that it was impossible to fill during the war, to promotions, to renewals of agreement, to passages, to revision of the pay of the foreign and Chinese branches, to increase in the cost of uniforms and equipment necessitated by the high cost of materials and the increased strength of the force, to the provision of medical aid, to a large increase in the strength of the Sikh branch and to an increase in the Japanese branch.

"Towards the close of last year, we carefully reviewed the strength of the force, as measured by the growth of the Settlement and the increasing elements of unrest, and as a result we came to the conclusion that it was essential that we should add a further 50 constables to the Sikh branch, which has given such loyal service to the community. Effect has been given to this decision and the estimates for this year are swelled accordingly.

"Under stock and stores, provision is made for the purchase of five motor cars, including four Ford cars which are required for District Stations for use normally by Inspectors in the larger and more important districts, and to enable Senior Police Officers at Stations to get into quicker touch with members in their district in times of emergency, as well as to afford a means of rapid transit.

"For the Health Department the comparatively small increase of Tls. 31,310 is chiefly traceable to the appointment of an additional Health Officer and of an additional Analyst, as well as to the return of employes from war service, to increase in the strength of the Sanitary staff, and to renewals of agreements. For plague prevention it has been possible again to reduce the appropriation in view of the continued absence of plague infested rats.

"Increased receipts in respect of fees from patients accounts for a decrease of Tls. 9,400 on the appropriation for 1919 for the Victoria Nursing Home. On the other hand for the Municipal Hospitals as a whole a substantial increase in expenditure is anticipated, caused by the improved pay of the nursing staff, by the filling up of vacancies, which it was found impossible to fill during the war, full working of the recently constructed West Wing of the Isolation Hospital and by the opening of the old West Wing as a tuberculosis section.

RENEWED GRANTS

"Renewal of the grants-in-aid to the Shantung Road and St. Luke's Hospitals Tls. 5,000 each, to the Pamun Hospital Tls. 2,000 and to St. Elizabeth's Tls. 1,000 are provided for, whilst, in recognition of its valuable services to the Chinese community, we have made provision for a grant-in-aid of Tls. 5,000 for the Chinese Cholera Hospital, which we strongly commend for your approval.

"The grant-in-aid to the General Hospital, a total of Tls. 60,000, includes the usual contribution towards the expenses of treating indigent patients Tls. 3,500, the interest charges upon the Council's guarantee in respect of the Hospital overdraft on building account and the deficit on the Hospital working account for 1919, for which you directed assumption of responsibility at our last annual meeting.

"Under stock and stores you will find provision for a third ambulance to operate under the Ambulance Service, for a motor disinfecting wagon which is much needed, for an additional departmental motor car and for a motor wagon to increase the efficiency of the house refuse removal service.

"For the establishment of a launch service in connection with the Mokanshan Sanatorium for the greater comfort and convenience of those proceeding to this summer resort, the purchase of a motor launch at a cost of Tls. 5,000 is provided for. It is the intention that this service shall cater for non-Municipal as well as Municipal visitors so far as circumstances permit. The fees charged in the case of the former will be upon a higher scale than for the latter and it is anticipated that this service will pay for itself in a very short space of time.

"The estimates for the Public Works Department show an increase of Tls. 138,495 traceable in particular to the return of employes from war service, to the growth of the work of the department, to meet which additional staff is required, to passages and to improved pay for the Chinese staff, drainage, the maintenance of roads and footways and the cleansing and watering of roads show largely increased expenditure, due more especially to the cost of the disposal of cesspool sewage, to increase in the road mileage, to the higher cost of materials and haulage and to Chinese labor, to the last of which may very largely be ascribed the increased cost under Parks and open spaces. Expenditure under stock and stores includes provision for the purchase of 4 motor tank wagons to deal with the increasing volume of cesspool sewage, 2 motor wagons for haulage work, a concrete asphaltic mixing plant, steam roller and other necessary stores, but the bulk of the expenditure is allocated to road materials, Tls. 280,000.

"The total estimate for the Public Band is much higher than for last year, but I think you will readily concur that the results achieved by Maestro Paci, our new Conductor, in the re-organisation of the Band are such as to fully justify the increased outlay on its maintenance.

"I now come to the Educational Budget. The cost of education by the Municipality is advancing rapidly. The increase for this year Tls. 64,690, is in the main explained by the augmentation of staff necessitated by increased attendance at the schools which have not already reached the limit of their capacity and to the filling up of vacancies on the staff left unfilled during the war. The several estimates have been very carefully considered by the foreign and Chinese Educational Committee respectively, by the Permanent Education Committee and by the Finance Committee and Council, and I think you must take it that any cutting down is out of the question. The usual grants-in-aid have been made to St. Joseph's Institution, St. Xavier's College, the Shanghai Jewish School and the Institution of the Holy Family.

"Under General Charges provision is made for the re-assessment of land in the Settlement as provided for by the Resolution XII on the agenda for this meeting.

"An appropriation is also included for the expenses of the "History of Shanghai." You will probably be anxious to know how we stand in this matter. At the time of the much regretted death of late Mr. George Lanning, the first volume of the History carrying us down to the end of 1857 had been completed with the exception of the index and appendixes: much material and data for the 2nd and 3rd volumes had also been collected and carefully tabulated. With Mr. Lanning's death the question arose as to who was to carry on and complete the History. The Rev. Mr. Couling, author of the Encyclopedia Sinica and other works, was approached and I am glad to be able to tell you that he has undertaken the work and that we hope that it may be possible to publish the first volume at an early date. The 2nd volume should be ready within the next 18 months and the 3rd and final volume within the following 18 months. Mr. Couling has given up his scholastic work at Medhurst College and thus is able to devote his time almost entirely to the completion of the History.

"The grants-in-aid to various institutions remain the same as for last year, with the exception that an increase in expenditure will necessitate an increase of Tls. 1,500 in the grant-in-aid of the Stray Children's Home.

REDEMPTION FUND.

"The appropriation for the Redemption of Debentures makes no allowance for the redemption of the sterling loan of 1905 nor for the short term silver loans of 1917, '18 and '19. Under present conditions it is considered undesirable that any appropriation should be made for the redemption of these loans.

"The Budget of Extraordinary Expenditure that is presented for your consideration this afternoon, reaches a very much higher figure than any previous Budget. This is very largely a natural consequence of the rigid economy that we have had to exercise in the past few years. Through force of circumstances we have had to allow the Settlement to outgrow its public development, but this policy cannot longer be permitted. If it is, the burden in future years must necessarily be such as will fall very heavily on the community.

"Apart from the deficit from 1919, Tls. 753,122 and the requirements of the Electricity Department Tls. 2,800,000 including expenditure to the extent of nearly Tls. 164,000 under the 1920-21 program of Electricity Department extensions with which you have just authorised us to proceed, we anticipate Extraordinary Expenditure to the extent of Tls. 1,610,490.

"For a portion of the cost of the reconstruction in steel and re-inforced concrete of the Bridge over the Soochow Creek at Szechuen Road, we estimate expenditure to a total of Tls. 30,000. The estimate as presented to the Finance Committee included provision also for bridges over the Yangtszepoo Creek at Hochien Road and over the Chowdongpang at Linching Road, but financial considerations required the excision of the relative appropriations. For Bundings we shall have to expend Tls. 36,000 including the balance of the cost of the reclamation of the Bund Foreshore between the Public Garden and Avenue Edward VII.

"An appropriation for bunding on the Sawginkiang was included in the preliminary estimates but as we considered that this work was not absolutely urgent and that finances did not permit, we had perforce to excise the appropriation. On drainage we anticipate a total expenditure of Tls. 61,400, provision being included notably for a portion of the cost of the Sewerage scheme. To deal with water closet sewage in the Central District we propose to culvert the Hart Road Creek from Avenue Road to Bubbling Well Road, the Avenue Road Creek from Gordon Road to Hart Road, Weihaiwei Road West of Yates Road, Yuyuen Road from Kiaochow Road to Hart Road and Siccawei Road from Great Western Road to Bubbling Well Road. The balance of the cost of completing the culverting of the Defense Creek from Peking Road to Soochow Road is provided for.

WORK ON JETTY

"Under Landing Stages we have made provision for the construction of a re-inforced concrete jetty at Kwanghsin Road and for a portion of the cost of improved landing accommodation on the Bund, as to which however, we are not in a position yet to make public any details.

"For Land we anticipate a total expenditure of Tls. 310,000 covering (inter alia) the balance of the cost of extension of the jail site, the cost of the Yangtszepoo Police Station and Isolation Hospital for Chinese sites, the purchase of a new site for the slaughter house, a new cemetery site and additional land for the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, the cost of addition to and development of Jessfield Park and the balance of the cost of the completion of the site for the Public School for Girls in the Western District.

"Under buildings, provision is made for the sixth year's expenditure on the new Central offices Tls. 450,000. The unexpended appropriation for additional quarters for Chinese staff at the Soochow Road Sub-Fire Station, included in the Budget for last year, is re-inserted.

"Provision is made for the balance of the cost of the construction of the Hongkew Fire Station workshops and for the construction of the Yangtszepoo Fire Station, for the latter Tls. 60,000. For a portion of the cost of the construction of a Western District Fire Station, an appropriation of Tls. 5,000 is included. For the Police Force Tls. 30,000 is allowed for a portion of the cost of additional quarters and offices at Louza Station; the appropriation for this purpose in the Budget for 1919, Tls. 20,000 was unexpended.

"We have to provide more accommodation for the Sikh branch at the Hongkew Station, and accordingly Tls. 20,000 is included for a portion of the cost. For a gymnasium at the Gordon Road Station and for better accommodation for stray dogs, the unexpended appropriations of last year are reinserted, in the case of the latter reduced from Tls. 7,000 to Tls. 4,000. For the Convict Hospital, last year's unexpended appropriation of Tls. 10,000 is re-inserted increased to Tls. 20,000 and we have made provision for the balance of the cost of the two jail cell blocks.

"For the Health Department, a total expenditure of Tls. 61,000 is anticipated including a portion of the cost of the extension of the Isolation Hospital for Chinese and the cost of the reconstruction in concrete of the old wooden section of the Hongkew Market. Provision for the latter work was excised from the preliminary estimates in 1918 and again in 1919, but the market is an exceedingly popular one and more accommodation is urgently required. It is considered that reconstruction should be undertaken during the year for, although the existing wooden section would probably last for 4 or 5 years more, its upkeep is very expensive. Reconstruction will enable a distinct improvement by the widening of the road to the scheduled line. In the estimates as presented to the Finance Committee, provision was made for the construction of a cement and stone Sanatorium of 3 or 4 stories on the 'Drumsheugh site' at Mohanshan at a total estimated cost of Tls. 80,000 of which Tls. 20,000 was required for this year.

NEW SANATORIUM

"We shall undoubtedly have to provide a new Sanatorium at an early date, but it seemed to us that it should be possible to construct a very much less expensive building and the matter has accordingly been referred back again to the Works Committee for further consideration and in the meantime the appropriation has been excised.

"For the Public Works Department expenditure is anticipated to the extent of Tls. 18,500. The balance of the cost of the Sawgin Road Depot and for extensions to the Tungchow Road workshops. In the case of the Educational Department we have inserted an appropriation of Tls. 10,000 to enable a start to be made with the construction of the new School for girls on the Tifeng Road site in the Western District.

"For the acquisition of land for new roads and extensions and widenings of existing roads we have felt it necessary to increase the appropriation to Tls. 200,000 and for the making up and metalling of roads to Tls. 175,000. Expenditure under these headings naturally depends very largely on building activity, but we are of the opinion that last year's estimates were upon too conservative a basis.

LOANS

"Our loan requirements for this year for Extraordinary Expenditure or General Purposes and for the Electricity Department are Tls. 1,800,000. The means by which this sum is to be raised have been the subject of much careful consideration. Several alternatives have been discussed, but so difficult it is to guage the money market under existing abnormal conditions that we have felt compelled to avoid any specific recommendation and to ask you again, as was the case last year, to give your incoming Council a free hand so that it may adopt whatever method the conditions of the moment may in its discretion indicate to be best.

"I have nothing further to say on the Municipal program for this year. We have notice of two amendments with which I will deal when the amendment has been moved. We

Presentation To Chairman; Vote Of Thanks To Pearce

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, chairman of the ratepayers meeting for the past 14 years, and Mr. E. C. Pearce, who retired yesterday after serving on the Municipal Council since 1911, were the recipients of expressions of appreciations from Shanghai tax payers at the meeting.

Sir Havilland, who leaves for England on the Empress Sunday, was presented with a silver salver inscribed as follows:

Presented to
Sir Havilland de Sausmarez
by
present and past members of the Shanghai Municipal Council on his departure from China as a token of esteem and of appreciation of his services extended for a period of fourteen years as Chairman of the Annual Rate Payers Meetings.
April, 1920.

Following the presentation to Sir Havilland the meeting passed the resolution which follows:

"That this meeting of ratepayers desires to express to Mr. E. C. Pearce on the occasion of his retirement from the Council, its hearty thanks for and its appreciation of his long and unselfish service to the Community and to wish him all happiness and prosperity in the future."

Aspirations Of Chinese

For Direct Voice In Government Of Settlement Shattered By Pearce's Vitrolic Arraignment in Reply To Little And Ezra Who Proposed Membership

o have notice of two questions t I am prepared to explain any int so far as I can upon which planation may be desired. The estions of which we have notice e asked by the Rev. Isaac Mason follows:

In view of the increase of the Municipal Rate to 12 percent payable by foreign residents living outside the limits of the Settlement, but who are said to enjoy practically the same amenities as those who are resident within Settlement limits, is it the Council's intention to give, as soon as possible, the franchise to such residents on the same conditions as those stated in Section XIX of the Land Regulations.

"2 If the reply to the foregoing question is in the affirmative, will the Council add to its remarks on Estimates for 1920, under the heading of Ordinary Income, Special Rate, a clause clearly indicating this intention?

"The answer is that the Council has no power under the Land Regulations to give the franchise to residents outside the Settlement. I may emphasise in this connection that the 12 percent to be paid by them—Foreign and Chinese—compares with a 14 percent rate and Land Tax of 7/10ths of one mex. payable by residents inside the Settlement."

Ezra Strongly Advocates Issuance Of Gold Loans

MENDMENT TO RESOLUTION

Mr. Edward I. Ezra urged his nendment to the resolution adcating gold loans as follows:

"While Shanghai remained a nall City it has been possible to tain all our funds for extraordinary expenditures in the local arket, but with the tremendous velopment of the Electricity Dertment the policy of scraping ery available cent in Shanghai is ot only a serious mistake, but is w quite out of date.

"We have millions of taels to ise every year in extraordinary penditure for the Electricity ndertaking, as well as for general unicipal purposes. For the last ree years we have been unable to ise what is required. Desperate tempts have been made by the ouncil to raise funds. Being short funds our credit has been seriously impaired.

"We must, therefore, invade other elds and devise ways and means to vail ourselves of different methods raising funds.

"The general idea that it is indivisable to effect gold loans, as it disadvantageous to bring money nt at the present rate of exchange, correct, provided we intend bringng money to Shanghai, but such is ot my intention at all. My intenon is, with a proper sinking fund nd yearly working of a fixed rate exchange, sufficient safeguards ill be arranged for the payment of old loans when they mature.

OTHER TRANSACTIONS

In 1920, 1921 and 1922 we contracted for electrical plants in Europe and America for £720,875, Gold $1,161,621, while the estimated cost of the new purchases approved of just now will amount to £513,380, G.$1,439,650, which in all taken together comes to £1,235,255 and G.$2,554,271. Our tael requirements would also be much reduced with debentures taken by the Power consumers, and would probably result, if these gold loans are issued, that not only would the Municipal Departments be well provided with funds for all extraordinary expenditures, but if local conditions are favorable the Council may be able to issue a considerable amount of local debentures in silver, which may, if they appear advantageous to the Council, result in reducing the total amount of the gold loans to be issued.

"In this way the Council would be able to obtain funds from three sources:

"(1) From the Power consumers,

"(2) Locally in silver,

"(3) Abroad in gold—to meet payments in gold. If this plan is adopted I predict that not only will the Council's credit be improved, but they will be able to undertake the work entrusted to their care without being short of funds."

Advisory Body Of Chinese Is Advocated By Pearce

Advocating the Chinese Consultative Committee, Mr. Pearce said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I now rise to propose a resolution that is of the greatest moment in the history of the Settlement:

Resolution VIII.—That this Meeting approves of the creation of a Chinese Advisory Committee and that the constitution and powers of such committee be those set forth in the letter from the Chairman of Council to the Senior Consul dated October 24, 1919, and published in the Municipal Gazette of January 8, 1920.

"If you will kindly refer to the agenda for this meeting you will observe that Mr. E. S. Little, was to have moved an amendment to this resolution directing your Council to take steps to procure the alteration of the land regulations so as to provide for the direct representation of Chinese on the membership of the Council. With the approval of the chairman of the meeting and with your approval it is now proposed that Mr. Little shall move his amendment as a separate and distinct resolution as it in fact is and not as an amendment. Both resolutions have a common object—Chinese participation in the affairs of this Foreign Settlement—and they differ only as to the extent to which and manner in which such participation shall be conferred.

"In the course of my remarks when moving the adoption of the report for 1919 I referred to the circumstances under which the demand for Chinese representation had gained such prominence during the past nine or ten months and I explained how the demand of no taxation without representation was made one of the grounds, in fact the final and most important ground, upon which opposition to the payment of municipal rates was taken in July last and again in January of this year.

RIGHTS vs. PRIVILEGES

"In examining the desirability of supporting this demand or of supporting any measure of participation by the Chinese in the affairs of this Foreign Settlement it is necessary, I think, that we should first have a clear conception of the true status of our Chinese fellow residents. By this I mean that we should analyse their strict rights as distinguished from those privileges which have been extended to them and which they now enjoy or those privileges which you may desire to recommend should be extended to them in the future. This analysis does not require that I should go very fully into the history of the Settlement nor that I should take up your time with a treatise upon the evolution of its Municipal government but there are certain matters of history to which I must nevertheless refer, in order to enable a proper comprehension of this most important point.

"By the Treaty of Nanking, which was concluded in 1842, the port of Shanghai was thrown open to foreign trade and residence. In 1845 the original boundaries of the Foreign Settlement were determined, when an area of considerably less than one square mile of marshy mosquito-ridden mud flat was set apart for foreign habitation and trade. There is no need for me to go into the reasons why this area was set apart, suffice it to say that it has been extended from time to time and by a process of evolution, that it crystallised in our present code of land regulations and bye-laws, powers of local self-government have been conferred on foreign residents exercisable through an executive committee or Council of nine elected by them annualy.

SETTLEMENT OF FOREIGNERS

"It is necessary to emphasise that the Settlement was set apart or reserved for foreigners—with the addition of such Chinese only as belonged to their business offices and households. Indeed the land regulations of 1845 specifically prohibited native inhabitants from selling or renting land or houses to other Chinese, and foreigners from building houses for renting to or for the use of Chinese, so that the whole of the Settlement area should eventually come into the complete occupation of the Foreigner as a foreign reservation. This principle was affirmed in 1855 when a proclamation was issued by the then Taotai emphasising that permission for Chinese to reside in the Settlement must first be sought in every case.

"Again in a great many of the foreign title deeds issued for land in the Settlement contain a clause that no Chinese subject can legally enter into possession of any land, tenements or houses within the Settlement unless under an official act of authorisation.

"Such was the position in the fifties. In the 'sixties, the system of the issue of permits for Chinese to reside in the Settlement fell into disuse, as with the presence of the Taipings in the neighborhood of the Settlement and with the arrival of some thousands of Chinese refugees seeking that protection and shelter that the Settlement offered as a neutral zone, it became impracticable to carry out the strict enforcement of this permit system.

CAME AS REFUGEES

"This, however, does not alter the fact that those Chinese who came to settle down in our midst as refugees from the oppression without, together with all those Chinese who have since found that residence in the Settlement offers certain attractions that are not offered by residence in other parts of China, are here not as of right but as the guests of the Foreign community. The observance of local regulations was specifically imposed upon them as also the obligation to contribute their quota to the taxation levied to meet the very great increase in the cost of the administration of the Settlement, which I can not too strongly emphasise was largely occasioned by their presence and not because of the needs of the Foreign Community."

In this connection and as touching on the status of Chinese in this Settlement, it is not without interest or recall that so late as 1898 the Taotai as the representative of the Chinese Government expressed his unconcern in Municipal regulations which he stated were a matter for arrangement between the Council and the Consular Body, an attitude, which would certainly not have been adopted by the Chinese Government had the large Chinese population of the Settlement had any such status as would entitled them as of right to any voice in the administration of the Settlement. The fact is they are here so to speak on sufference and they have no legal right to claim participation in ours.

"Let us now examine our subject from a very different point of view. Should we not as a matter of equity and justice concede this right of participation by Chinese in our local self-government? We welcome the Chinese as fellow residents we have the greatest feelings of friendship for them and we must admit that they are a very large and essential factor in the prosperity of our Settlement: should we not, therefore, say to them come and be partners with us in our government of ourselves and of you?

"In answering this question let us for the moment disregard the fact that practically every cent that has been found for expenditure on the development of the Settlement as distinguished from expenditure on its maintenance and upkeep has been provided by the Foreign Community and not by the Chinese.

"Let us disregard the fact that it is the energy and efforts of the foreigner and not of the Chinese that have converted this mosquito-ridden swamp of early days into a great and prosperous city.

"Let us forget that this transformation has been effected in spite of constant obstruction on the part of the Chinese. Let us instead think only of the Chinese who reside here as our friends and as a very important factor in our prosperity and then let us ask whether they should be admitted to a voice in our affairs.

"Ladies and gentlemen, it is from this point of view rather than from that of the strict status and legal right of our Chinese fellow citizens that the whole question of Chinese participation in the administration of the Settlement has been considered by your Council and certain ex-members of Council who kindly gave us the benefit of their assistance at a meeting held in the Council Room on Ocober 7 last.

"The conclusions reached are briefly set forth in my letter to the Senior Consul of October 24. You will observe that we reached an absolutely unanimous decision against Chinese representation on the Council on any consideration, but that we were equally unanimously in favor of a Chinese Advisory Committee with the constitution and powers therein outlined, and as to which I shall make a few observations later.

CHAMBER HAS FAILED

"We want to get into closer touch with the view of our Chinese fellow residents—we want to be in a position to feel the pulse of the Chinese feeling better than we now can, and on the whole we have come to the conclusion that it is through a Chinese Advisory Committee that we can best achieve this. There was a time when we could look to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to help us very greatly, but as the Chamber has us longer the same standing as it had, it is no longer so representative of the Chinese Community as it was of yore, other rival institutions have challenged its supremacy.

"In this connection you will recall that your Council's recognition of a so-called constitution committee in 1905-6, led to the passing of a resolution at the annual meeting of ratepayers held in 1906 declining to confirm its action.

"Times have changed since then and in 1915 when the Draft Agreement for this Settlement with provision for the establishment of a Chinese Advisory Board was submitted to the Consular Body by the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, and subsequently laid before you at our annual meeting of that year, your approval was readily accorded.

"This approval was sought and given upon the basis that the Settlement area would be extended. Ratification of the draft agreement has remained in abeyance and although the need for settlement extension is now no less, in fact it is far greater that it was in 1915, it seems to us that we should nevertheless give our approval to a Chinese advisory committee irrespective of extension."

Mr. Pearce then outlined the qualifications necessary for membership on the advisory committee and moved the resolution and Mr. Brooke Smith seconded. It was carried.

Little And Ezra Appear As Champions Of Chinese

RESOLUTION VIII. A

Mr. Little's stong fight for the Chinese cause was voiced in the following address:

"In the lives of States as well as of individuals there come times of crisis. Important decisions must then perforce be made which influence the future for good or ill. We have reached today in our Shanghai Municipal life such a time of crisis. We are at the parting of the ways and cannot continue as we have done in the past. Forces completely beyond human control are sweeping across the face of all lands and we in China are not beyond their influence.

"The position with which we are faced today is the result of the operation of the sure laws of evolution. Let none flippantly dismiss its consideration on the false assumption that it has been brought into existence by the action of a mere superficial agitation. Its roots go very far deeper than that; it is due to the change which consciously or unconsciously has been taking place in the Chinese mind and is a sign of progress which all must welcome.

"I cannot too strongly direct your attention to this radical change of mind which is being effected by a variety of exciting causes. Amongst these causes may be mentioned the effect of the world changes and upheavals, the influences of Foreign thought which are reacting on the Chinese mind and the results of an ever widening education through the Press and the Schools by which vast numbers of Chinese are being mentally remoulded.

"It is in this soil the seeds which have produced the present demands have been sown. They can never be again uprooted or destroyed nor would any sane man ever suggest any such attempt should be made.

"Our decision today will have far reaching consequences but most assuredly it will not kill the demand. If today rejected it will inevitably recur and keep on recurring till it be granted.

"I have heard none but who has admitted that it must come; there can be no object in putting off what all admit to be inevitable and which very many who know the Chinese best aver will be for the best interests of our Settlement. I hope I shall be able to show not only that we ought to admit the Chinese to the Council but that we shall be well advised to take the preliminary steps now and I would urge upon you to remember that it is only the preliminary step that we can under any circumstances take at this meeting.

ARGUMENTS ADVANCED

"In order that we may thoroughly understand the points at issue I propose to very briefly review the arguments advanced against and in favor of the proposition; when the review is completed I trust you will agree with me that in your judgment the time has arrived when this meeting must recommend the granting of the privilege now asked by our Chinese fellow-townsmen.

"And first I address myself to the arguments against me.

"The strongest objections to Chinese Councillors have been raised on the ground of the inbred tendency of the Chinese to graft or squeeze. Very much has been made on the part of many foreigners of this objection.

"One gentleman has gone so far as to rush into print with an assessment of the value to the first Councillor of his seat; he has stated the first seat is worth half a million taels to the lucky holder.

"He does not advise how he reaches this figure and it is so grotesquely absurd that I am not going to waste your time by trying to follow his figures but I hope to show you it is altogether impossible for any Councillor to reach this or any other figure.

"We must all admit at once the prevalence of squeeze among the Chinese. From time immemorial it has been inbred in their system of Government. Through long ages it has been the governmental practice to assess the value of every office and only to pay Chinese officials a merely nominal salary, a salary so meagre as to be insufficient to defray the wages of Yamen servants and employes —much less to live.

"The occupants of various offices from the highest to the lowest were supposed to receive funds from all kinds of recognised sources. This was the Chinese system of remunerating their officers. Foreigners who have been accustomed to a different procedure call the proceeds a wrong name when calling it squeeze. There was nothing secret or irregular about it from the Chinese viewpoint.

LIKE CONSULAR FEES

"There is something faintly analogous to it in some of the Foreign Consular fees in which the Foreign official is allowed to participate. It was the regular, recognised, and authorised method by which the Chinese remunerated their officers.

"Naturally the system has led to many abuses and has degenerated to a means of self-enrichment at the expense of the State. When the depredations reached too far the populace were accustomed to indicate their disapproval by various methods such as burning down the unpopular one's Yamen or refusing to trade.

"I am by no means defending the system nor do any modern Chinese. It is as much condemned by them as by us and they are exerting every effort to secure the complete abolition of the scheme and its replacement by Western methods of remuneration by adequate salaries.

"Now let us be perfectly fair and frankly recognise that to change the practice and mental viewpoint of centuries is no easy matter. Their efforts to change over from the old to the new must of necessity be extended over a considerable period of time and must be inevitably characterised by numerous lapses. We are now in the transition stage.

MODERN CHINESE FIGHTS

Modern Chinese are struggling to eradicate ancient abuses which are as high as mountains. The vast accumulations of fortunes by the Tuchuns for example is bringing about a state of public opinion which will give the movement to reform a great impetus. They are receiving in their laudable efforts very encouragemnt from sympathetic foreigners who understand the problem.

"We are very far from our bearings if we imagine there will be any disposition or attempt to bring this condemned system into our international municipal life. It only requires a moment's intelligent thought to be convinced that such a thing is beyond the bounds of possibility.

"We may be certain that in their first election to the Council the Chinese ratepayers will return the best and most trustworthy men available. They will probably be chosen from the mercantile and professional classes just as are our own men. These men not being contaminated by official methods and understanding what is required of them will bring to their duties a sense of honor not a whit behind that which actuates the Foreign councillors.

"They will realise that the reputation of their race is at stake and will act accordingly. We shall run no risk whatever in admitting them to this position of trust.

GENERAL CHARGE USELESS

"It is of course very easy to say that the Chinese will squeeze and forthwith condemn off hand the entire proposition. In the last few days I have heard the charge bandied about from one to another and seen it repeated *ad nauseam* in the public print. Opponents think they have in the charge their strongest weapon and have been working it for all it is worth. I have recently challenged more than one who has made the usual flippant remark in my hearing with the request to tell me exactly and particularly where and how the Chinese Councillors will have the opportunity to squeeze.

"A general charge is useless; it is necessary to get down to details. It has been interesting to note that none has been able to give a concrete instance as to where they will have an opportunity of touching public funds or be in a position to extract funds from their countrymen.

"As to public funds I speak from inner knowledge since I have served on the Council and on its Finance Committee. I say without fear of successful contradiction that it is utterly impossible for any councilor to be able to get his hands on any public funds. These funds have to go through so many hands that it is a physical impossibility for any Councillor to put his hands into the public bill.

GRAFT IMPOSSIBLE

"You may therefore take it as absolutely and positively certain that all your funds will be as secure as they are today and that there are no conceivable circumstances under which they can be tampered with. I pray you therefore to dismiss this ridiculous assumption from your minds and not permit this absurd argument to weigh wih you in making up your minds as to how you will vote on this question.

"It is true the Chinese Councillors may get wind of new roads and be able to buy up the land cheaply. In any case they will only share this knowledge with and at the same time as their Foreign colleagues.

"Under our present scheme proposals and plans have to go through the hands of a number of people including councilliors and the Chinese and foreign employes of the Council. So the Chinese councillors will be in no better position than anybody else on the Council.

"Not every Chinese councillor will be a land speculator any more than their foreign colleagues are. The case against Chinese representation must be particularly weak if this is the kind of stuff it has to rely upon for support. That argument is of very little force in any event. It need not be seriously entertained.

"It is asserted by some ardent believers in the non-existence of any Chinese who does not live for squeeze that the Chinese Councilliors will in some mysterious way be able to obtain in virtue of his position bribes to do something he ought not to do.

"There is a delightful indefiniteness in the minds of objectors as to what this 'something' is. Let me remind you what you all know as well as I do namely that the Chinese is no fool.

"Do you not think that every Chinese will before offering a bribe to a councillor weigh well in his mind as to whether it will pay him to do so? He will reflect that a Chinese councillor is only one twelfth of the authority that will have to decide any question he wishes to have decided in his favor.

MUST BRIBE MAJORITY

"It will be no use to bribe one but all three and even then he will have to bribe four of the Foreign Councillors before he can get a majority of the Council in his favor. A little thought will convince that an attempt to bribe a Councillor will be utterly futile. The man who advances arguments of this nature has surely forgotten there are still nine Foreign Councillors who will still dominate the situation, so all three Chinese Councillors even if bribed up to the neck will be powerless. Once more I say Chinese are not such fools as to throw their money away in bribes in such utterly impossible conditions.

"Again consider for a moment the utter loss of face, character and reputation, that would happen to a Councillor who offended by taking bribes. He would suffer so severely at the hands of his fellow Chinese ratepayers that he would be unable to live in this country. I can assure you our fellow townsmen are so determined on this point that any of their representatives who betrayed their trust and confidence would better never have been born.

"The risks under the new public opinion are too fearful that not one of them would dare to take them. There are no bribes that could under any conceivable circumstances be big enough to warrant the offer or acceptance. Any event of the enormous dimensions to warrant the offer or acceptance in our Municipal life of large bribes would in any case be beyond the power of the Council to negotiate; such enterprises would have to come before this august meeting.

'CHINESE OUR EQUALS'

"Moreover, we are all aware or ought to be that there are just as honorable, upright and honest Chinese as there are foreigners. We must begin, if we have not done so already, to recognise that the Chinese are our equals in all respects. They are men of like passions with ourselves. There are among them good and bad just as there are among ourselves. Our Chinese fellow ratepayers may be trusted to select competent and trustworthy councillors in exactly the same manner as we are.

"I have dealt with this question of squeeze somewhat fully because much has been made of it and I am convinced it has been the predominant thought in the minds of many voters. I am sure the fear is a mere bogey fear and that it may be dismissed from your minds and consideration. It need cause you no anxiety. I go further and state that as I understand the mind and temper of the Chinese on this question that you will find their Chinese councillors as far removed beyond the suspicion of reproach in all financial matters as are our foreign councillors. Do not, therefore, permit any fears on the ground of squeeze prevent your voting today to give your fellow Chinese ratepayers the small amount of representation they are now asking for.

CHINESE CONTROL

"This is another bogey which has been raised to scare the timorous. I wonder who are the men of fearful wisdom who manufacture these and such like scares.

"Fearful pictures are drawn of our Settlement sinking to the level of Chapei, Pootung and our other native environs. Pictures of filthy streets, ill-lighted and with disorganised traffic are painted in vivid colors till the hearers shudder. It is certain that all such follies vanish if one will but give the smallest thought to the matter and not take as gospel all the small patter that is passed around by Shanghai gossips.

"I again remind you the nine councillors will be still in supreme control, all our departments will be still manned by the competent staff in whose hands is the real administration of the government of the city.

All these will remain exactly as of yore and will function with the same efficiency as now. The addition of three Chinese councillors will not weaken in a single point of our efficiency. This ratepayers meeting will still remain the ultimate court of appeal and I think we may safely trust ourselves to see that there is no dereliction of duty.

"Let this ghost of Chinese control be, therefore, finally laid. It may ease the minds of some ratepayers to be told that the Chinese have no wish or thought to control the Settlement; they have said explicitly they do not wish to control the place and are free to admit they could not do so efficiently as it is now done if all power were put in their hands.

ONLY THE ENTERING WEDGE

Another class of objector says this is only the entering wedge and that they will not be satisfied with this for very long. They will soon want something more when this has been granted. Let me remind the advocates of this argument that in thus describing the Chinese he is describing us all.

"It is a truism that the absolutely self-satisfied man with no ambition for higher and better things is nothing more than a living dead man. We as much as the Chinese are always looking for something more. The answer to this objection is as before, namely that so long as the foreigners are in control they can only get what we are willing to concede to them.

"We are reminded *ad nauseam* that this is a Foreign Settlement and not intended for Chinese. I reply it is decades too late to advance this argument. We have invited the Chinese to come here and in every Consulate in the place are registered deeds in the names of foreigners which really belong to the Chinese.

"We trade with the Chinese and take taxes from them. We know their presence in the Settlement adds immensely to its wealth. We must frankly admit that if the Chinese were not here we should have no market for our wares. It is because it is to our advantage to have them here that we have encouraged them to come.

"You know quite as well as I do that if a resolution were introduced into this ratepayers' meeting that the Chinese should be altogether removed from the Settlement you would one and all be up in arms against such a proposition because you know perfectly well your livelihood would be gone.

"I venture this further statement that if the Chinese were not here we should have to go to them for we are a trading community and must have the Chinese with us in order to make our markets. Why, therefore, deliberately deceive ourselves by repeating arguments which we know have no value.

"The Chinese if they were so minded might take our very words and apply them to our residence in China. We are linked together in all kinds of enterprises and are now essential the one to the other.

CONDITIONS UNIQUE

"We are invited to show one city the Chinese have themselves governed well and are told that when they can govern themselves decently let them come and govern us. I assume none of us take such statements seriously.

"The conditions in Shanghai re unique in China; indeed they cannot be matched anywhere else in the world; it must be judged therefore by itself. Supposing the statements are all absolutely true they do not apply to the present situation. We are not asking the Chinese to govern us we are simply asking them to join with us and assist us in governing to the very best advantage to them and to us the vast numbers of their fellow-countrymen who are at the same time our fellow townsmen in this great cosmopolitan city.

"We admit there are difficulties constantly arising in which our Chinese councillors will be of the greatest assistance in clarifying the situation. This is a far cry from the Chinese governing us and our Settlement, as every fair minded man must agree.

"These then, are the great and outstanding objections to the motion now before us. Upon sifting and analysing them we cannot but come to the conclusion that they are of no very great consequence. We may reject the resolution but we cannot do so on any of the grounds so far advanced.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR

"Let us now turn to the arguments in favor of the scheme; if they appeal to your mind as they do to mine I have no doubt but that you will show the same by an overwhelming vote in favor of granting the very modest request that three Chinese shall be requested to join the Council and give us the benefit, on equal terms with ourselves, of their advice and assistance.

"The first argument has been worn threadbare and is so obvious that I must apologise for referring to it, namely that without representation there should be no taxation. This is so ingrained in the Anglo-Saxon mind that it is a waste of time for the most part to argue it.

"The history of our struggle for freedom and especially the right to decide our own taxation took its first definite form when King John 700 years ago, frantic with rage, was compelled to sign the Magna Charta. From that time onwards the rights of the taxpayer have been progressively recognised.

"Liberty-loving British Colonists in America carried the fight a step further, their fellows in the old country being with them heart and soul, and as a results of their efforts to control their own taxation set up the United States of America. In every country these principles are now accepted.

JAPANESE CAN VOTE

"By every possible device we have inculcated these principles into the Eastern nations of Japan and China. In virtue of the same we have with us today a large body of Japanese voters and standing at our doors asking for admittance are the Chinese ratepayers who demand that our principles shall be applied to them.

"We have taught the Chinese people that they too have rights and have shown them by our example how they should demand them. The Chinese Republic is the first result.

"There is a keen competition amongst the Great Powers to get Chinese students to go to their schools of learning where they will drink to the full of our ideals of liberty. They will be made still more dis-satisfied with their conditions as a result of these waves of students going to the West and returning with burning zeal to carry their new learning into effect.

"How great is the mockery and the unrealness of our teaching when we meet them in Shanghai by telling them we do not carry out our principles here.

"We cannot on any grounds of reason, logic or justice honorably refuse their just and reasonable demands. We can only say without giving any valid excuse we don't want you and we won't have you. If we take up this position we can only maintain ourselves by the exercise of our superior physical force and in so doing we stultify ourselves.

"But reasonable civilised men of A.D. 1920 do not so behave themselves. We have fought the greatest war of all human history to make the world free for democracy; we should stultify our own history and sacrifice in vain the terrific losses in life and wealth as far as Shanghai is concerned if we now refuse the moderate demand now made upon us.

"To vote down this resolution is to proclaim to the Chinese and the world that the foreign community of Shanghai is still in the back ages and has been left behind by the rest of the world in its onward march of progress.

PAY LARGE SHARE OF TAXES

"The Chinese pay a large proportion of the taxes of Shanghai. Our roads, parks, police protection and all the comforts of our civilisation are due in part to their annual contributions to our revenue. I recognise they share in most of these advantages as much as we do, not all for all Chinese even the most respectable and highly educated are denied admittance to the parks.

"Though they pay so large a part of the taxes they have heretofore had no voice whatever in the amount or disposition of their contributions. They have no option and cannot refuse to pay; it is a case with them of stand and deliver. The resolution does not contemplate giving the Chinese power commensurate with the amount of taxes they pay: we only propose to give them 25 percent of the executive and administrative power of the Settlement.

"With this representation they will still be powerless to deal with their taxation or its distribution, they will only have a chance of expressing their wishes on even terms with ourselves. There is no one with the faintest spark of what is right and just and fair who will not at once agree that the demand is most modest and reasonable and should be conceded, and that we must do so if we do not wish to violate our great traditions.

"I would remind you that there is nothing novel, risky or experi-

Councillor In Reply To Vice Investigators

Here are the reasons advanced by Mr. Pearce, on behalf of the Council, for objecting to the vice commission's report.

The Council approves licensing brothels because the system enables the police to keep the inmates under control.

It objects to elimination of licensed brothels because:

They would move to places just outside the Settlement boundaries.

The police force would have to be enlarged.

Street soliciting would increase.

Burden on the taxpayers would be added to.

Further objection was made to a too low license fee, it being argued that the amount collected should at least equal the expense of supervision.

Declare War On Vice

Ratepayers Support Committee In Stand That Brothels Must Go; Volunteer Corps Report Also Is Given Approval At Their Annual Meeting

mental contemplated by this resolution. It has been the genius of Anglo-Saxon rulership throughout the world and it is one of the secrets of our success that we always associate with ourselves the natives of the country we are governing.

"In Singapore, Hongkong and elsewhere Chinese occupy the highest places of power, trust and honor. Their work is everywhere commended as of the highest service to the country and one never hears that the Europeans under them have any cause of complaint.

THE EXAMPLE OF TIENTSIN

"In Tientsin where the conditions may be said to very nearly parallel our own a Chinese member has sat in Municipal Council for the last eight years. There is not a breath of suspicion that the Tientsin Chinese Municipal councillor has in any way personally benefitted by his office.

"The scheme has worked well there and is favorably reported upon. Doubtless there were timorous souls among the Tientsin ratepayers when it was decided to give the Chinese there a moderate representation on the Council. Doubtless there was repeated there the same kind of objections with which we are familiar here and with which I have already dealt.

"Tientsin has now traveled far beyond those doubts and fears and having worked the scheme for eight years is satisfied.

"We pride ourselves that we are the 'Model Settlement' but it is evident we have much to learn from others. Surely we are not going to allow ourselves to be left behind in the onward progress of modern advancing thought and action. What is good for Tientsin is surely not going to destroy our vigorous life here in Shanghai.

"This demand by the Chinese is very general and it is sincere. It is not a superficial demand and most assuredly you have not heard the last of it if you reject it today. When you want something badly and are satisfied you are entitled to it, you do not easily drop your demands but press and work for it until you get it.

"You will not be surprised or blame the Chinese if they show the same characteristics and will have no cause to reproach them if they will not let the matter drop. But surely it is repugnant to all of us to put ourselves in the invidious position of refusing what we know by every moral and legal right we ought to grant.

READS CHINESE PETITION

"I hold in my hands a petition from Chinese ratepayers to this meeting which will prove to you that there is a general and widespread desire for representation. It is signed or chopped by more than 8,000 Chinese firms and ratepayers in the Settlements. It reads as follows:

We the undersigned 8,000 signatories, representing over 500,000 Chinese residents and ratepayers within the Settlement, respectfully petition the annual meeting of ratepayers to grant the Chinese representation on the Council.

We do not desire to argue the point but would emphasise that the Chinese subscribe a considerable proportion of your revenue annually and yet are without any voice in taxation or any other municipal matters.

You gentlemen from the West taught us that it is repugnant to your ideas that there should be taxation without representation.

We, therefore, feel that in approaching you with our request we shall meet with a sympathetic hearing. We earnestly pray your honorable meeting to grant this our petition.

"These neatly bound books contain this great list of chops and signatures which anyone may inspect at their leisure. Here is a mild and respectful petition; it is not thinkable we shall rudely reject it. We shall honor ourselves by meeting our fellows as they ask.

CHINESE PROGRESS

This petition is typical of the progress the Chinese have made in their mental outlook on life. When I compare the China of today with that of nearly 35 years ago, when I first came out, I am amazed at the astounding differences. The Chinese have made the most astonishing progress. The request they have presented today expresses a very deepseated and earnest desire for a recognition of this progress.

"You are today making history and your decision will travel far and wide in this country. It will affect our future relations with the Chinese. If you reject it the only interpretation that can be placed upon such rejection will be that foreigners are not well disposed towards them.

"While an acceptance will be interpreted to mean that we as foreigners are disposed to put our seal together pronouncements into actual practice, it will encourage the Chinese to put forth their best endeavors to live up to the confidence we repose in them and will make for goodwill between them and us.

"More than once in our history we have been faced with periods of unrest and waves of discord have swept over the face of our municipal life. I think you will agree with me that in almost every case these disturbance would not have occurred if we had understood the Chinese viewpoint and they had understood ours.

"Now Chinese councillors will be of inestimable assistance to us by their presence on the Council. Not only will they be able to officially represent the ideas of the Chinese to us but they will stand before the Chinese themselves as their official elected representatives and they will feel bound to listen to the advice they may give them.

"All this will work for more amiable relations betwen the two communities and will lessen the friction which naturally arises from a misunderstanding of each other's position.

A SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY

"Shanghai stands in many ways as a model for all China and they look to us for guidance. Its influence is immense. Chinese cities are beginning to copy Shanghai. When interior towns wish to build roads, hospitals, schools, mills and such like they come to Shanghai to see what we are doing.

"They are beginning to erect municipalities, crudely it is true, but they have never had modern municipalities before and do not fully understand how to create them or how to run them when created.

"Here is an unrivalled opportunity for us to be the schoolmaster of China.

"If we grant the request now before us we shall train the Chinese here how to become electors. Representatives of all the provinces are in our city, multitudes are constantly coming and going. They are and will be learners in our schools. As they go back to their cities to be leaders in their municipal life; they will say thus and so is the way it ought to be done, for this is the way they do it in Shanghai.

"Similarly our Chinese councillors will have an insight into the way modern municipal governments are run and will in their turn impress on hundreds of other leaders the lessons they have learned with us.

WILL INFLUENCE MILLIONS

"We have a golden opportunity of influencing millions of Chinese in this way in the democratic ideas and forms of government which we shall be most unwise to miss. Surely we are blessed with sufficient imagination to realise that we can now, by our vote, exert an influence on China which the Gods might pray for and fail to get.

"I am speaking in this of what I know. Ardent Chinese patriots are looking to foreigners for counsel and guidance; it will be the severest blow to their confidence in us and the greatest disappointment to those who are trying to make a clean pure democracy effective in this country if we now, by an adverse vote, shatter their hopes.

"I am certain if we could appreciate the opportunity we now have of exerting a wide-spread influence in China we should recognise that the vote we are about to cast is perhaps the most important we have ever cast. A great responsibility now rests upon each one of us to deliberate most earnestly and carefully so that we shall vote in the right way.

GREATER SHANGHAI

"My last argument is one that has a measure of self interest in it for all of us. As Shanghailanders we have an interest and a pride in our city and wish to make it into a greater Shanghai as they have done in London and New York. Great realities have first found their birth in the dreams of some enthusiast.

"Have we never in our minds thought what we could do here if we in Shanghai control Chapei, Pootung, the native city and all the environs of our Settlement. The Engineer-in-chief the Conservancy has given an outline of an ambitious harbor scheme which is only possible to a Greater Shanghai. How greatly we can improve the roads, and hygienic conditions of all our surroundings if these places could be brought under our control. At the moment ever necessary extensions to our Settlement are difficult or impossible to effect.

"I am optimistic enough to imagine that all our dreams of greatness are possible to us—not at once but gradually—if we have associated with us as partners with us on equal terms Chinese in our Council. It is certain they can get for themselves and us what we can never hope to get for ourselves.

"It is reasonable to expect that the Chinese Government, jealous for the preservation of its sovereignty, would grant to a Council in which Chinese had a prominent voice extensions and privileges which they do not now feel safe in granting. On purely selfish grounds, therefore, I urge you to now accede to the request for Chinese representation on the Council.

CONCLUDING APPEAL

"I have the honor of addressing one of the most intelligent and cultivated audiences of any municipal government in the world. I realise you are guided by intelligent reason and are not swayed by passing events. I am sure you fully appreciate the great issues that are at stake in the decision you will make today.

"It is an historic occasion and the future of Shanghai will be greatly influenced by the action you now take. Being guided by right principal and having regard to our future prosperity I have no hesitancy in asking you to decide in favor of this resolution."

Ezra Tells Why Chinese Should Have Council Seats

Mr. Ezra who seconded Mr. Little's resolution, said:

"To commence my argument, I maintain the Council's authority in Shanghai must be undisputed. The whole community must realise, whether they are foreigners or Chinese, that there is one governing body in this great industrial community, and it is imperative that this governing body must be without any rival, and must be in a position to be the sole factor of Municipal Government.

"The Council in the past has invariably looked upon any attempt to infringe their prerogatives with disfavor, and, in their various attempts to resist any such intrusion in their sphere of power, received the unanimous support of the ratepayers. It has always been an undisputed ruling in this settlement that the Council is and must remain in sole control in the government of this settlement and its complex problems.

"The history of the recent agitation for representation is too well known to require further comment. This agitation is the result of a general democratic wave over the whole world.

RECOGNISED ELSEWHERE

"It has been recognised by the British Government in India, Egypt and elsewhere, even in Malta, where the population demanded and were accorded representation, even in Japan there is now a demand for universal suffrage.

"What is the Council's attitude in the face of this agitation? They come before the rate-payers, doubtless after careful consideration, and recommend out of the dilemma the creation of a Consultative Committee which, if of any value, really means the creation of a rival body functioning in the settlement, absolutely contrary to all general proposals governing the settlement in the past.

"Does the Council realise what they suggest? If they do they will certainly agree with me that this resolution is unwise and unworkable. It will only serve its purpose as a temporary expedient.

"What would probably happen in times of trouble? This body will be nothing but a sure and certain means of increasing unrest and disorder. Being a separate body they will be bound to follow the wishes of the noisy majority of the population. They will also be bound to give the Council advice which is certain to be rejected.

"Then the question will arise—Who is going to control this community in affairs Chinese, the Council or the Committee? The Committee being a separate body must give advice to the Council. This advice, if accepted by the Council, will certainly cause general weakness in the Council's position, especially with the native population.

FUEL FOR THE FIRE

"If advice is rejected by the Council it will only cause more fuel to be added to the fire. It is, therefore, most inadvisable in the light of experience.

"The rate-payers and Council must make up their minds if the demand for representation is wrong to refuse it altogether. If the demand is one that we feel should meet with sympathetic consideration, let us act like true Democrats and instead of creating something neither fish nor fowl, give reasonable representation on a workable basis suited to local needs and requirements, the principle of which is provided for in this resolution.

"This Consultative Committee—who wants it? Certainly not the Chinese, and, with due deference, certainly not the Council.

"I, therefore, repeat the following propositions:

"This settlement has been and will continue to be under foreign control. It is most inadvisable to set up a rival body. If there is a desire by the vast bulk of this growing community to be represented, they should be encouraged and their wishes granted, provided no harm results.

"Provided the majority of the councillors are foreigners, what have we to fear if such a proposal is accepted by the rate-payers? In fact, we have nothing to lose, but everything to gain.

"It is to our advantage not only to work in harmony with the bulk of the native population, but to provide a local Government, which, while safeguarding the position of foreign interests in Shanghai, is also representative of the entire community.

It is said that there is not a single Chinese who is fit or worthy or sufficiently unselfish to be capable to sit and act as a councillor. This in my opinion is absolutely false, and I will proceed to prove it.

"How many here today are directors on boards of local Companies that have Chinese directors sitting with them? Can anyone say that a Chinese director associated with foreign directors ever acted in a way that would result in his being unfit to continue in office? In fact Chinese directors on many of our companies have invariably proved themselves to be quiet, unassuming and loyal members of any board of directors.

"Another criticism has been the suggestion that these Councilors would most probably be undesirables, men who had attained public notice by noisy utterances. The resolution that is proposed now says three representatives to be elected in a manner to be subsequently determined. When the Council receives this mandate to increase the number of councilors from nine to twelve, it will be for the Council and the rate-payers to devise ways and means to elect the three new Councilors in such a manner as to preclude noisy demagogues. We are not deciding that point today. We are only deciding the principle.

MANY BENEFITS

"It is also stated that no Chinese is capable of being a councilor, and that they must be educated to be in a position to be Councilors. This is another absurd proposition. If the Chinese community are good enough for us to associate with in business and to live with, surely in such a vast population men could be found capable of being elected to this high office. They have beaten us on many occasions in the fields of sport and finance. Surely there are some of them who may be capable of sitting as equals in Municipal matters. No one has yet maintained that Municipal Councilors require specialised brains. If that is so, as a past Councilor myself, I have not yet seen it.

"Now, having disposed of all the objections, let us study the benefits.

"To start with, British territories with large Chinese interests, such as Hongkong, Singapore, Malay States, have invariably seen that it was advantageous to the proper government of the Colonies to have Chinese on the Legislative Councils. In India, long before self government was talked of, it was always a rule that natives should be on the various Municipal Boards and Government Councils. They have invariably found them useful and loyal members of the Council.

"We have preached all over the East, and especially in China, that we hail from Democratic Countries. Let us then be truly democratic and allow the population here some representation, on the clear and distinct understanding that we do so on the grounds that this is a foreign settlement and a foreign settlement only, but that we recognise they have a large interest in it and should, therefore, have some voice in its management.

Retiring Council Chairman Flays Chinese Corruption

Replying to Mr. Ezra, Mr. Pearce did not mince words in discussing the ability of Chinese to serve on the Council. He said in part:

"Since the question of Chinese participation in our affairs is being pressed to an issue and since the fate of this foreign Settlement hangs in the balance it is incumbent on me, to amplify the grounds on which our opposition to representation is based.

"In the first place I wish to impress upon you that Chinese representation on the Council is regarded by certain official and unofficial Chinese as a means to an end—and that end is first and foremost the abolition of extraterritoriality.

"It is not in our interests, it is not in the interests of our fellow Chinese residents—that we should have forced upon us a change that would inevitably mean a very serious setback to this Settlement's progress and prosperity, and a change that would expose the Chinese residents within our boundaries to official impositions and exactions by the Chinese authorities against which we have so consistently protected them in the past.

NOT OPPOSED TO PRINCIPLE

"The Council—and I include those ex-members of Council who kindly gave us their help in our deliberations on this question—is not opposed to the principle of Chinese representation, but it holds the view that such representation should not be granted, until we have every assurance that it will not be to the detriment of the vast interests, which are at stake in the Settlement.

"We must not forget that the well-being and prosperity of this Settlement are largely founded upon its neutrality in the politics of China.

"It is the observance of this neutrality that has in the past contributed in no small degree to the preservation of the Settlement and of those resident therein from the devastation and ruin that have befallen other parts of China in times of political turmoil.

"In the present unsettled state of country, when the Settlement and its environs are crowded with contending political factions, there would, in the opinion of my colleagues and myself, be the very gravest danger that Chinese representatives on the Council with executive functions would further the policy of the political faction favored by them, quite apart from any political influence that might be brought to bear upon them with the result that the Settlement might well be embroiled in Chinese politics with disastrous consequences. For this reason, if for no other, Chinese representation should be rejected.

QUESTION OF EFFICIENCY

"It is our opinion that as a matter of principle or policy, no alteration should be made in our constitution unless it is calculated to strengthen that constitution and produce greater efficiency in our administration.

"To be frank and without desiring in any way to hurt the susceptibilities of our Chinese friends, I must tell you that we are most definitely of the opinion that Chinese representation would not achieve this end but would weaken our constitution and lessen the efficiency of our administration.

"There is not, in our opinion, any evidence of administrative ability on the part of the Chinese, so that their admission as members of Council instead of producing greater efficiency.

"Are we going to allow Chinese to try the experiment of popular representation here. Surely there is plenty of room outside this Settlement in which they can try these experiments. So far as I am aware, and I believe it is a fact, the Chinese have no such thing as popular representation in local affairs in China. When the Chinese have done their experimenting outside this Settlement, when they have shown that popular representation in their local affairs has proved a success, the question of local representation and a host of other associated issues such as extraterritoriality would be solved by themselves.

"My 4th point is very important and one upon which I must of necessity speak with a certain measure of brutal frankness. We can pride ourselves on the fact that the administration of this Settlement is as clean and free of graft and squeeze as any other administration in the world. Situated as we are in a country where squeeze is so rampant as it is in China, where it is in fact recognised as an essential to almost every business transaction, where it is a sine qua non of officialdom. Indeed if graft and squeeze are allowed to enter into our executive then shall we go tumbling down the hill into the depths.

SPEAKER FLAYS CHINESE

"Mr. E. S. Little has dressed his shop windows in some very pretty colors, but it is not the outside effect that we have got to consider, it is the inside effect that is material. It is the effect on our administration of this foreign settlement that counts.

"Has any Chinese city in our immediate vicinity yet emulated our progressive policy? Have Hangchow, Soochow, or Ningpo shown any specific administrative progress? Have they carried out any public improvements of any real consequence, is not the same dear old official squeeze as rampant now as ever? Does Pootung offer an example of efficient administration? Is not Chapei a festering sore on our side? Where can you point to any really sound improvement in local government by the Chinese for the Chinese.

"In this connection I ask you to bear in mind that these gentry—not Mr. Little nor Mr. Ezra of course—but those who really count in the move for direct representation, have actually forwarded through the usual channels to the Consular Body—and will press for the adoption of—a re-draft of our land regulations, calling for the grant of the franchise on such a basis that practically every Chinese in the Settlement will be entitled to a vote—thus a rental of only $10 per mensem is to confer a vote.

"Just imagine for one moment what this would mean, it would mean nothing less than this that this foreign settlement would pass into the hands of the Chinese, it would pass into their control. It would be within their power to elect a Council consisting exclusively of Chinese.

COURT OF CONSULS GOES

"Again this re-draft provides for the establishment of a new court to take the place of the Court of Consuls. A court composed of members of the Consular Body and of Chinese officials. Provision is also made for an additional Chinese Government Land tax on property within the Settlement, presumably as a sop to Chinese officialdom, and among the innovations that we find in this remarkable re-draft is provision for the withdrawal of the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court except in regard to breaches of the proposed new regulations—and in its stead the Shanghai sub-district Court is to function in this Settlement.

"We have the utmost confidence in you that you will reject this scheme to wreck the prosperity of this Settlement, the prosperity and well-being not only of the foreign Community, but just as much the well-being and prosperity of the very large Chinese Community who dwell here and trade under our protection."

Municipal Council Voices Objection To Vice Report

Stating objections of the Municipal Council to findings of the Special Vice Committee Mr. Pearce said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Special Vice Committee has covered an immense amount of ground in the course of its inquiry, and its work has been most thorough and exhaustive. I desire therefore to express our appreciation to Mr. Skinner Turner and the members of the Committee for their labors and for the results of such labors as summarised in their report.

"There is much in this report with which your Council is in entire agreement, on the other hand there are certain material recommendations of the Committee with which we find it impossible to agree. These recommendations are briefly dealt with in the Council's letter of March 30 to the Chairman of the Committee, a copy of which is contained in the special issue of the Gazette which you will find in your seats. I propose to deal shortly with these recommendations and to refer also to certain points of less consequence, but which nevertheless have their importance.

"We are in wholehearted agreement with the licensing of brothels with a view to their regulation, on the other hand we consider that their total elimination is inadvisable and that any attempt to secure such elimination must inevitably result, as stated in our letter to the Committee, in the removal of a large number of them to a short distance beyond the limits of the Settlement where, in the absence of all control and regulation by the Council, they would flourish under conditions infinitely worse than those existing at present.

"Any attempt to eliminate brothels would also result, in our opinion, in "sly" brothels in different areas of the Settlement, the suppression of which would have no other consequences than those that have attended their suppression in other countries, while a substantial increase in the strength of the Police Force would be involved such as would constitute an increased burden on the taxpayers, apart from the very demoralising influence to which the Force would unquestionably be exposed. Their elimination must moreover inevitably result in a very large increase in street and public resort soliciting, the suppression of which, by legal process, presents exceeding difficulties, by reason of the natural reluctance of those who are solicited in coming forward and giving evidence.

"So long as brothels are licensed this evil can be kept very largely in check by proceedings against the keepers of these establishments under a condition imposed in their licenses, but withdrawal of licenses as contemplated under the Committee's recommendation this means of checking this evil will automatically disappear.

"The license fee recommended by the Committee of $1 for each license presumably $1 per annum—would meet but a fraction of the actual cost of carrying out the licensing of brothels, that is to say the balance of the cost of such licensing would fall upon the rates. In the opinion of your Council this would be undesirable and we think that, without departing from the object of the Committee in keeping the fee a nominal one, provision should be made for a fee of from $1 to $25 per quarter according to the class of establishment. Whether or not this would bring in a sufficient revenue to cover the cost of licensing can scarcely be estimated with accuracy, but I think it would probably meet the requirements of the case.

"The Committee recommends that all hospitals and such like institutions in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Council should be required to treat venereal diseases. This is a recommendation to which it would be quite impossible for your Council to give effect, without the withdrawal of certain grants-in-aid which would be most undesirable, and in the case of the General Hospital it would, I understand, mean an entirely new nursing arrangements, as the nursing sisters will not, so I believe, nurse any such cases.

"The Committee recommend that no liquor license of any sort should be issued to any brothel and that the issue of what are known as 'brothel wine licenses' should cease. I am afraid that the net result of giving effect to this recommendation will mean that liquor will be sold without any license unless the Police are to be constantly visiting brothels.

"The Committee recommend that the medical examination of certain Cantonese women should cease. In our opinion this examination undoubtedly has its value and from a health point of view should be continued. There are certain objections to the examination cards being handed to the women concered, but this is an objection that can be overcome by the cards being kept in a central registry.

"The Committee sees no reason why all tavern licenses, Chinese as well as Foreign, should not be granted annually after due announcement to the public with full opportunity for them to prefer objections. At present our annual licensing session is limited to applications for foreign tavern licenses, and we are of the opinion that it would be undesirable to extend it to include Chinese tavern license applications. The object of the Committee can however be achieved by the Council publishing in the Gazette from time to time applications that are received for Chinese tavern licenses, giving the public an opportunity of protesting, within, say, a week or ten days, of such publication.

"With the exception of the points to which I have called your attention, we are in general agreement with the findings of the Committee, but I must again emphasise that we do not believe in licensing of brothels to secure their elimination as contrasted with their regulation.

Volunteer Corps Dissension Reviewed By Evan Morgan

Mr. Evan Morgan spoke on resolution XVI as follows:

"This resolution arises from the report of the Commission appointed by the ratepayers at last year's annual meeting. After some delay and difficulty the Council appointed a Committee composed of representative men. After an exhaustive examination of the facts as presented to them they have given us a report which is clear and concise.

"There is no necessity to occupy much of your time in moving the adoption of this report. Therefore I will confine my remarks to a brief notice of one or two features in it.

"Dr. Hykes is unfortunately not well enough to reply to the points in the correspondence, but I have been supplied with the following data by him. I ask your careful attention to them.

ENTITLED TO EVIDENCE

"(1) The Council refused to comply with the request made by the Commission for a copy of the proceedings and findings of the Court of Enquiry held on November 1, 1918, on the ground that the evidence contained in these documents is of a confidential and privileged charactor and therefore cannot be submitted to the Commission. The Volunteer Commission is an official body appointed by the ratepayers and is as much entitled to all the evidence in the case as is the Council itself; which in another capacity is only an Executive Committee appointed by the ratepayers to manage their affairs. They have no right to withhold from a Committee authorised by the ratepayers to do a specific work for them any evidence or documents material to the matter so entrusted to it.

(2) The Commandant, Mr. Cubitt and the members of "B" company were not called to give evidence because it was not deemed necessary; the official, documentary evidence being sufficient to arrive at the findings in the report. These findings, so far as they may be considered to reflect upon the action of the Commandant or Mr. Cubitt are founded upon their own written, official statements; so that their accuracy cannot be doubted. The Council says it "has every reason to believe that had the Commandant been called as a witness, his evidence would have been of such a character as would not improbably have resulted in the Commission reaching very different conclusions to those expressed in the findings or in some of them."

WOULD STRENGTHEN FINDING

"In answer to that, it is not improbable that the findings or some of them would have been strengthened if the Commission had been supplied with a copy of the proceedings and findings of the Court of Inquiry held on November 1, 1918 In any case any verbal statement could not have altered the facts before the Commission. Documentary evidence is the best that can be produced.

(3) A copy of the Roll of "B" Company, supplied by the Council, bears out the statement in the report as to the condition of the Company into which the Commission was directed to enquire. In fact the statement was compiled from it. The names of the 75 members who resigned, with the dates of their resignations are tabulated alphabetically; as are also the 35 names of those who are stated to be "the active members of the Company," presumably on the 21st of November 1919.

"The Council admits the correctness of these figures, but says that "given without the natural context of 'how many joined' is misleading." If the "Roll" is correct, 75 members resigned during the period mentioned; and at the end of it, the active strength of the Company was 35. It is difficult to see how 37 could have joined.

(4) It was not the transfer of an officer from one company to another that was the focus of the trouble in "B" Company, but the method of the appointment of officers to it, which was contrary both to the letter and the spirit of Article VIII of the Corps Regulations.

BEYTAGH TRANSFERRED

"It appears that 2nd Lieut. Beytagh of the first reserves was recommended on the 30th of Sept., 1918, by the Commandant to be transferred to the active list and "appointed to 'B' Company"; he, Mr. Beytagh, evidently having been informed by the Commandant that the officers, N.C.O.'s and members of the same were agreeable to the change. The manner in which the Commandant satisfied himself that this officer was acceptable to the unit as a whole, as stated by himself in an official letter addressed to the Secretary of the Council, was that with the assurance from Captain Cubitt that the Color Sergeant was willing to forego promotion in favor of Mr. Beytagh, he considered he had complied with Article VIII. The members of the Company, with two exceptions, knew nothing whatever of the proposed appointment (which was practically decided upon August 28, 1918, and officially recommended by the Commandant on the 30th of September) until the 2nd of October, the day before it appeared in the Municipal Gazette.

"That the manner of this appointment was the real cause of the trouble is confirmed by the fact that on the 2nd of October, 1918, 22 members addressed a letter to the Hon. Secretary of "B" Company, in accordance with Rule No. VIII of the Company's Regulations, requesting that a General Meeting of the Company be called for the purpose of discussing the following resolution:

"That this meeting of "B" Company, British, is of opinion that in order to comply with Regulation VIII of the S.M.C. Regulations of the S.V.C., and to ascertain whether officers are acceptable to the Unit as a whole, it is advisable that a special meeting of the Company be called before the appointment of an officer to this Unit, according to the custom of the Company prior to October 12, 1915.'

CAPT. CUBITT REFUSED

"This letter was forwarded to Capt. Cubitt, who absolutely refused to call the meeting requested.

"With regard to the last paragraph of the Council's letter, which is unfortunately worded, the Commission has in no sense constituted itself a Court of Appeal.

Corps Order No. 101 is as follows:

Discipline

Reference Corps Order No. 84, Court of Enquiry.

"The action of the N. C. Officers and men which formed the subject for a Court of Enquiry held on Friday, November 1, 1918, constituted conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The culpability of those concerned varies in degree, so also does their effort to make suitable amends and they have been dealt with accordingly."

(Under Article XXVI of the Council's Regulations for the S.V.C., Corporal A. J. Heal is dismissed from the Corps from this date). The other N. C. Officers and men are reprimanded or admonished."

"With the exception of the sentence referring to Mr. Heal, whose case the Commission has not touched, everything in the Corps Order refers to the other troubles in "B" Company which the Commission was constituted to investigate.

"The whole of the findings are therefore within the four corners of the instructions conveyed in the ratepayers' mandate.

MAJ. TRUEMAN'S "DECISION"

"With regard to the statement in the Council's letter to the Commission dated February 25, 1920, and published in the Municipal Gazette of April 7 that the decision to which the Commission referred as having been given by the Commandant was not a decision but merely an address, etc. I have a copy of an order dated 27th of November, signed by the Commandant officially and addressed to a member of "B" Company ordering certain members to assemble at the Commandant's Headquarters on the 29th, which says, 'The Commandant will give his decision in the case, arising from the report dated 25th of October, 1918, from the officer commanding "B" Company, British.'

"I maintain that if we do not pass this resolution tonight and adopt the recommendations of the Special Commission, that we shall not be doing the best thing for the Volunteer Corps in Shanghai.

"The Chairman of the Council just a little while ago hoped now that men have returned from the war and that many people have returned to Shanghai that great numbers would join the Volunteer Corps.

"Gentlemen, the only way to get men to join that Company is to adopt this resolution and carry it out in the coming days."